PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,499—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th March
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	....	2,771	16th March.
*S. S. AMPHITRITE	....	3,820	8th April.
S. S. E FRANZ FERDINAND	....	6,013	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st March 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 5th March, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

MBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 4th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION,

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	17th Mar. 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1902.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, **MADON SONS & CO.,** Bombay

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A

RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.

16. Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch :—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY

OR A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST

UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902,

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

Imported Direct from

P. DUBOIS & CO., Bordeaux.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	a.
Cotes St. Eulalie	10	0
S. Julien Medoc	11	8
Bordeaux	11	8
Petit Medoc	13	8
Superior Medoc	16	0
Chateau Lagrange	23	8
Graves	19	0
Chateau Larose	29	0
Chateau Margaux	36	0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets. Present Price Rs. 6-8 per CWT, Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE

LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE,* we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.

FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

No.		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65
781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel ..	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... ,, 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4. 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THIS EVENING, MARCH 4TH.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. ROBERT LOVE,
THE POPULAR MANAGER.
BOB WILL SING. BOB WILL CLOWN.

AUSTRALIA TO THE FRONT.
TEDDY BANVARD.

The well-known sport has undertaken for a wager of Rs. 100 to ride the act known in the Circus as the British Fox-hunter.

A RIDING COMPETITION.
(AMATEURS ONLY).
(Limited to 5 Entries.)
THE PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH.

2 HANDSOME BICYCLES
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8TH.

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. Gallery, for Natives only, Annas 8.
Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE..................Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

LOCAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FANCY FETE TO BE HELD ON THE 5TH, 6TH, 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1902.

THE FOLLOWING alterations and additions in the LOCAL TRAIN Service will be made on the abovementioned dates for the convenience of the public attending the FANCY FETE.

(1). A Special Train will leave Church Gate at 10-45 P.M. (Bombay time) for Andheri stopping at all intermediate stations and arriving at Andheri at 11-41 P.M.

(2). A Special Fast Train will leave Church Gate at 11-15 P.M. (Bombay time) for Borivli, running through to Bandra and stopping at all stations beyond up to Borivli, where it will arrive at 12 10 A.M.

(3). The Local train timed to leave Church Gate for Bandra at 11-5 P.M. (Bombay time) will leave 15 minutes later, i.e., at 11-20.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 1st March, 1902.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. TYPEWRITER HEAD QUARTERS. THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify my patrons in the Presidencies of Bombay, Bengal, N.-W.-P. and Oudh, Burmah, Ceylon, and the general public that I re-start business under my former name and style of the BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., from WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, with offices in INDIA and NEW YORK.

I shall be happy to carry out any orders which may be entrusted to me for any standard of new type-writers or second hand ones (as good as new) or exchange any standard machine for any new standard class of type-writer.

Short hand and Type-writing Tuition in both English and any foreign languages. All communications should be preferably addressed to me personally.

P. J. BRAIZE.*
Bandra (Bombay).
Telegraphic Address "Typists" Bombay,
Telephone Reserved.

* Fellow of the Cambridge Short-hand Society, (Ealing) Diplomaed Member of the Phonetic Institute (Bath), Secretary in India National Union of Typists (London), and Prof. Phonetic Academy (N. Y.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COMPRISING THE G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL, CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1902, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT to be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest of any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd March, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL CURRIM HAJI OOSMAN, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, Merchant, deceased.

ESMAIL HAJI OOSMAN, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, residing at Jackeria Musjid street, without the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of JAMBUBAI, widow of ABDUL CURRIM HAJI OOSMAN, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, residing at No. 8, Anderson Street, Madras ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twenty-sixth day February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the Second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 26th day of February, 1902.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

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He has decided to extend his Season, and will
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TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR"
WEDNESDAY 5TH, & THURSDAY 6TH MARCH,
"GAY PARISIENNE"
FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH,
"SAN TOY"
SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH,
"THE RUNAWAY GIRL"
MONDAY, 10TH MARCH,
"THE CIRCUS GIRL,"
TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH,
"THE GAIETY GIRL"
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH,
"THE GAY PARISIENNE"
THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR."

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—
Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
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PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

[illegible] OF BOMBAY.

[illegible] will be CLOSED on [illegible] instant, that day being a Public [illegible]ble Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
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Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. [illegible] half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.............. £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Calcutta,
Madras
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
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Thaiping,
Singapore,
Bangkok,
Kwala Lumpor,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Hongkong,
Foochow
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Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

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SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

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RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
Proprietor JAMES CONNELL.

WINE and Spirit Merchant, established in 1866, Cheapest House in Bombay for GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS, obtained direct from Europe.

Genuine Portwine at Rs. 15 per doz.
Cognac Brandy at Rs. 26 per doz.
Genuine Old Scotch Whisky at Rs. 23 per doz.
Breakfast Bacon, on cut, at Annas 14 per lb.
Cheese, on cut, at Annas 12 per lb.
Breakfast Ham at Annas 14 per lb.
Cooked Ham, sliced, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8 per tin.

ON VIEW.

J. L. TULLOCH'S HORSES, landed per S. S. "URLANA" can be seen at D. N. VAKIL'S STABLES, Gowalia Tank. Broken in Chargers, Hunters and Hacks.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

TURNER'S FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY, as specially made to meet Indian requirements, is the best and cheapest in the market. Any size of Mill can be supplied, suitable for turning out either high-class Flour or Atta.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Agents: E. B. & F. Turner, Ld.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—Nervo-vital exhaustion and entire group of incapacitating conditions connected therewith an absolute and thorough restoration is guaranteed by my exclusive methods. Failure impossible. Also all Special Complaints. Thirty years' experience. Correspondence invited. Strictly confidential. Address J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtola St., Calcutta.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND Cement of the highest quality, of the well-known "Pyramid" Brand, specially imported for the use of engineers and others. For particulars of tests and prices, apply to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Contractors,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also English-made drawing room suite, cabinets and pier glasses, rich open carved blackwood furniture, suitable for presents, rich crockery and glassware, rich electroplated ware, by Elkington and others, semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, large size engravings, mahogany full-size slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts., London, with balls, cues, six light gas lamp, etc., 4, 5, 6 light gas chandeliers, 2 and 3 light gas brackets, English ice box, Chubb's safe on stand, large size carpets, rich table ornaments, large number of choice plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, gent's bicycle, combined grain-crushing and grass-cutting Machine, lawn mower etc., the property of W. LLEWELLYN, Esq., Manager, French Bank, proceeding to Calcutta.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—Garden will be sold at 7 a.m and catalogues whereof are ready

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th March, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OR NEAR KAMATIPURA.

By order of the mortgagee in possession, under the power of sale reserved to her by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of September, 1899, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor, the undermentioned property, at 4 p.m., TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements and premises, consisting of a range of chawl of building and a detached bungalow or dwelling-house, situate at or near Kamatipura, fronting the Foras Road, formerly described as the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, in the island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the stables belonging to Oomer Jamal, on or towards the east partly by the property of Memon Haji Adam Sidick and partly by the stables of Oomer Jamal, on or towards the south by the said Foras Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Setna, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E Nos, 2981, 2982 and 2983, Street Nos. 49—59 and 1, and which said premises are at present in the possession of the mortgagee.

This property will be disposed of without postponing the sale any further.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, situate at 14-k, Sirdar Ganj, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FRERE ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, at the risk and on account of the mortgagors Bai Hirabai, wife of Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry, and the said Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry, and under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagees pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of November, 1893, and made between Bai Hirabai, wife of Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry and the said Ruttonjee Jamasji Mistry of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereof situated on the Mody May Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay, the lessors whereof are the Trustees for the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (332) square yards and bounded on the north by land leased by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to Khanjee Khatsey, on the south by land leased by the Trustees to Mossaji Valliji, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by land belonging to Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180, and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1896, (2) and street No. 23 A, Frere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applica[illegible] may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, S[illegible] for the mortgagees, at their Office, No. 79, Medows S[illegible] Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & [illegible]
Bombay 4th March, 1902.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

REWARD RUPEES 5,000.

A FIRE took place at the JAIRAM MILLS, situate at DeLisle Road, on the 19th November, 1901. From enquiries made upto date there is nothing to show the cause of the fire.

In the event, however, of its being proved to be due to Arson or Incendiarism the above reward will be paid to the person or persons other than the actual culprit or culprits who will furnish information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the offender or offenders.

The above Reward will only hold good provided it is claimed before the 31st May next or at the termination of the proceedings in Court if instituted in consequence of information given before that date.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FROM the 1st of MARCH, the RATE PER WORD for ORDINARY MESSAGES via TEHERAN or SUEZ between INDIA including BURMAH on the one side and Europe (including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers and Tripoli, but excluding Russia and Turkey) on the other side, will be REDUCED to One Rupee Fourteen Annas per Word. Rates for Telegrams transiting Europe shown in Sections 7,8,9,10 and 10A of the Telegraph Guide are reduced by One Rupee two Annas per Word in each case. Rates via Turkey remain the same as before for the present.

From the same date Rates for Foreign Press Telegrams from India or Burmah to the United Kingdom, France, New York, Chicago, California and San Francisco are reduced by Four Annas per Word in each case.

F. A. KENYON,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

SILICATE PAINTS.

EXTRA-GLOSS ready mixed SILICATE PAINTS supplied from stock. These are cheaper than Enamels but have a similar appearance and produce a very decorative effect, prices and particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) ,, 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.
BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.
BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... ,, 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 15-16 =	ex div
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 =	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 5-8 =	,,
Bar Silver in London	25 3-8 =	,,
Do New York	55 =	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14 1-2 =	unchanged
Do New York	4·87 3-4 =	,,
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.	=	,,
Short London Bills 2 3-4	,, =	,,
Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4	,, =	,,

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet, Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 300 bales. Surats nil. Imports 19,000. Spot 4 21-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.
4·36	4·33	4·33	4·34

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000 bales.
Do. last year	16,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	22,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	15,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of June	8·60
Do. do. Sept.	8·17

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 42 1-2. April-May Sellers. Tone easier.

Linseed 53 1-8. April-May. Sellers. Tone easier.

White Karachi Wheat 29 1-2. April-May. Sellers

Red ,, ,, 29 ,,

Cotton Total Visible supply	3,840,000
,, ,, of which is East Indian	124,000
,, Stock in London	6,000
,, Quantity in sight	3,660,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday the 1st March, 1902:—

Cotton	12,624 bales.
Wheat	289 cwts.
Linseed	12,225 ,,
Rapeseed	8,365 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,054 ,,
Poppyseed	297 ,,
Groundnuts	1,027 ,,
Castorseed	12,559 ,,
Rice	934 ,,
Myrabollams	5,635 ,,
Cottonseed	1,931 ,,

Imports of treasure ex s. s. 'Persia' from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 6,91,500
,, Coin	,, 75,000
Silver Bullion	,, 24,37,472

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 2 1-2 lakhs down.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 months sight D A	1s 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do do do	170 3-4d
Marks 3 do do do do	138 3-4d
Hongkong 30 Days do	134 1-2d
Shanghai 30 ,, do	183 1-2d
Japan 30 ,, do	148 1-2d

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone quiet.

Cash	96-4
1st Settlement	96-12

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th Feb.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13th do.	8 do
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th do.	8 do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th do.	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone Firm.	
Ready	9 4
Forward, April-May	9 5
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 8
Do. Forward April-May	6 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May	7 3 to 4
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May	7 12
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	Nominal.
Forward, April-May	8 11 to 8 12
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	29
Forward, April-May	31
Groundnuts—Tone Firm.	
Ready	41
Gingellyseed—Tone quiet.	
15 per cent. Mixed, Ready	46

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	156-57	150-51		
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	168	162		
Sind-Panjab (M.-G.)	168	162		
Belati (M.-G.)	182	176		
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	172		
Dhamangam Poolgam	185	179		
Julzaum (M. G.)	...	174		
Akola do. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	185	179	...	
Oomra good staple	194	188	...	
Broach (M. G.)	207	...	204	
Bhownuggur (H. G.)	...	...	181	
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	195	
Western	...	...	184	

Cotton quiet but steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 1st March, as compared with the statement of the 22nd February:—

LIABILITIES	Feb. 22. Rs.	Mar. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,80,537	42,69,527
Public Deposits at Branches	46,97,206	40,46,707
Other Deposits	4,91,96,344	5,12,91,136
Post Bills	11,125	11,834
Credits undrawn	13,11,668	9,81,437
Rs.	7,87,96,880	7,81,00,401
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	71,03,615	72,54,292
Other authorised Securities	12,82,959	13,37,665
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	88,36,876	96,95,026
Loans do. do. do.	1,98,28,502	1,95,44,824
Bills discounted and purchased	2,34,84,982	2,26,53,453
Dead Stock	3,83,599	3,83,701
Stamps and Stationery	32,211	32,351
Balances with other Banks	6,90,070	6,04,133
Cash	1,68,54,063	1,65,97,945
Rs.	7,87,96,880	7,81,90,401

A PLEADER'S PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision of the case in which Mr. B. V. Sankelia, pleader, was required to give an explanation of his conduct while presenting a complaint on behalf of his client. The Magistrate said that:—"I have given your conduct of Saturday, my most earnest consideration, and I have come to the conclusion that it was, to apply the mildest epithet, extremely unprofessional. In my opinion it was your duty to disclose in the complaint the fact that your client's previous complaint had been dismissed by Mr. Karsandas on Friday, or at any rate to have informed him of the fact when presenting the complaint. I consider that this was especially your duty in the present instance, having regard to the obviously false case set up by your client and to the fact that you asked for the extreme process of the law. I have been informed that conduct such as yours has gone unreprimanded in these courts. I can only say that so long as I may be here that will never be the case in this court. Taking this into consideration, however, as also the fact that you have but recently been admitted to practise, I propose to take no further steps against you in the matter. I will only add that although I have decided to treat you with leniency, I look upon conduct such as yours with extreme disapprobation, and should any other instance occur before me, which I trust may not be the case, I shall certainly not allow the incident to close with a mere reprimand."

THE Norwegian Parliament has recently passed a Bill ordering an inquiry as to how far women are legally qualified for secretaryships, judgeships, and such important offices in Norway and Sweden. It cannot be denied that the Scandinavians are more progressive on subjects relating to women's suffrage than is any other nationality, and the above-mentioned Bill is only typical of the attitude of the entire representative Government in Norway and Sweden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGSHAWE—February 19, at The Valentines, Simla, the wife of Captain F W Bagshawe, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

WILSON—February 19, at South Sylhet, the wife of John Findlay Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GUISE—BUCKLAND—February 27, at Christ Church, Bankipore, by the Rev E W P Keeling, John Dougal Guise, eldest son of the late J J Guise, formerly of Calcutta, to Laura Lilian, eldest daughter of C E Buckland, of the Indian Civil Service.

DEATH.

COOKE—February 25, John Henry Hamilton, infant son of John Hamilton and Emily Alice Cooke, aged 23 days.

CHIRETTONES
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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 4-54m., 7-53. Low water, 0-22 a., 0-9.
Athletic Meeting, High Schools Athletic Association
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. J. Pollen's lecture on "Progress," 5-30 p.m.
Marine Battalion Sports, 4 to 6-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre; The London Gaiety Company.
Harmston's Circus, 9 p.m.
Indian University Commission, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will a [illegible] 4-45.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 389, of which there were 72 males, 221 females, and 896 children.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Darestan and Zanzibar per extra s. s. Patiala will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Garra will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.—Mr. R. Woolcombe residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, has complained to the police that on Saturday night some person entered his bungalow and removed a Japanese box, containing a gold watch, currency notes and cash, and other articles of the total value of Rs. 205.

ACCIDENT IN BHINDI BAZAAR.—On Saturday, Chhagan Curson, a Hindu, who has been for some time past in an unsound state of mind, fell from the window of his house in Bhindi Bazaar on to the road from a height of thirty feet. His right arm was fractured and head slightly injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ENTERTAINMENT AT TALAJA.—On Saturday evening an entertainment was given by Vala Kanu bhai Vakabhai to a gathering of the leading Durbari officers and Mahajan shethias of Talaja, in honour of Mr. Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, who had been appointed the Chief Dewan by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhownagar. A resolution was passed by the meeting to send a deputation to Mr. Pattani through H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. The meeting was dispersed after taking pan, gulab, attar, etc. and sugar packages were distributed to the children of the town. Three hearty cheers were given to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and the new Dewan, wishing them long life and prosperity.

A PICK-POCKET SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilkins charged Isoo Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 65 in cash. It appears that one Vasonji Damji, a Hindu merchant, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, from Cutch-Mandvi. While his baggage was being examined at the docks, the accused picked his pocket and took out the purse. The complainant noticed this and raised an alarm, and the accused struck the purse against his forehead. The purse opened and the contents fell on the ground. The police then came up and arrested the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A DISHONEST GOVERNMENT CASHIER.

MR. A LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Ahmadnagar, in December last, convicted Govind Ganesh Soman of criminal breach of trust as a Government servant, forgery of a valuable security, and using as genuine a forged document, and sentenced him for the former offence to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default further imprisonment for three months and one year's rigorous imprisonment for the latter offence. The sentences to run consecutively. The accused appealed to the High Court and the appeal was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. The Hon. Mr. D. A Khare appeared for the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that, on the 20th and 21st August last, the accused, who was a cashier employed on famine relief works, made payments to famine labourers at Musalwadi in the Rahmi Taluka for the week, 12th to 18th August, and while so doing, criminally misappropriated to his own use Rs. 2-11-3, the wages due to fourteen labourers. In order to facilitate the commission of the offence, he forged the initials of the special civil officer in three muster rolls against the names of these fourteen persons, and sent in these three forged musters as vouchers in support of his imprest accounts. There could be no doubt, Mr. Lucas said, that the accused actually drew the cash purporting to have been paid to these fourteen labourers, because he drew an advance of Rs. 1,187 to make payments, and actually expended Rs 1,131-3-7 in making payments, including those which were the subject of this case. These labourers were originally shown as "unpaid," but the word unpaid had in each case been scored out and the word "paid", with the accused's initials, had been written instead; and against each entry appeared the initials L. N. J. purporting to be those of the special civil officer Luxman Narhar Joshi. Every one of the fourteen labourers stated that he or she was never paid the wages due for the days they worked during the week, 12th to 18th August; nor were the wages claimed. They left the work in the middle of the week for various reasons, the principal one being that rain had fallen, and there was field work to be done in their villages. It might at first sight, said Mr. Lucas, appear strange that all these people should have forfeited their wages in this manner, but the amounts were very small, and once the people had reached their villages and got work, then they would never have returned to such long distances to claim such small sums. Mr. Lucas could see no reason to doubt the statements of these witnesses. Not one of them had any grudge against the accused; and it would be absurd to suppose that this was a mass of false evidence trumped up to convict an innocent man. It would be impossible to hold that all the documentary evidence had been forged, Mr. Lucas remarked, for the purposes of this case. Mr. Lucas explained that, when labourers were not present when the general payments were made, the entry "unpaid" was written against their names. If such persons turned up subsequently before the cashier had wound up his accounts, they had to be paid in the presence of the civil officer or some other responsible officer, and hence it became necessary for the accused to forge the initials of the civil officer in the present case. On the whole, Mr. Lucas considered that it had been satisfactorily proved that the accused was guilty of all the offences with which he was charged. He was sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I welcome the opportunity that "I. B." has given me (with your permission) of adding a few remarks to my previous statements regarding the Bombay European Schools, and also of endeavouring to put, in a new light, what has, on his own showing, unfortunately apparently presented itself to "I. B." in so distorted a form as to arouse one's curiosity as to the possibility of such peculiar constructions being placed upon the statements contained in my letter. At the same time I am constrained to confess a consciousness of the assurance that the general public do not share his opinions, but that they view mine with a perfect freedom from all those illogical deductions that his letter so clearly betrays. I will now proceed to take up "I. B's" contentions point by point, and I shall leave the public to judge whether he has in any way effectually assailed the truth of my assertions. Permit me then to repudiate "I. B.'s unwarranted assertion that I seem to labour under the delusion that the possession of a degree is a guarantee in itself of capable teaching, for no such inference can logically be deduced from my letter. "I. B." states that a man may have fifty degrees and yet be a most incapable teacher. This is indeed a very vague possibility, and as I desire to deal with facts, and not hazy theories, I shall refrain from descanting on the merits of such an assertion as this. I instanced the matriculation results of the Byculla Boys' School under Mr. MacNee as an exception, may I be permitted to say that this is just the exception that proves the rule. For, with no degree whatsoever, Mr. MacNee has most ably brought his school to the fore, and he can be justly proud of its conspicuous success. All his pupils passed the last Matriculation Examination most creditably, as their position on the list testifies. Is there another teacher either with a degree or without one in any European Protestant School in Bombay who can lay justifiable claim to the laurels Mr. MacNee has so well and triumphantly won. I say no, with no fear of contradiction, Mr. MacNee has, to my certain knowledge, had all the advantages of a college education in spite of the fact that he holds no degree. He is, however, a member of the College of Preceptors of London, and that is no mean educational distinction. I may at once say that I hold no brief for Mr. MacNee or for the Byculla Boys' School. If the non-graduate teachers of the Bombay European Schools only possessed the teaching power and finished accomplishments that are peculiarly his own, I am quite prepared to say that the most carping critic would be more than satisfied as to all the requirements that a fully qualified teacher need possess. I am not here indulging in "polite fiction" but stern truth. "I. B." appears to seek for information as to the duration of time by which Mr. MacNee has been connected with any Bombay School. Such information has no direct bearing on the subject whatsoever. "I. B." further queries the number of years involved in my "many years." I willingly give him and all like enquirers the liberty of reviewing the matriculation results of the Bombay European Protestant Schools retrospectively for as many years as they please. I am prepared however to say that the keenest disappointment will attend them all through their investigations. "I. B." again says that although the pupils of a certain school were taught by a graduate they were ploughed at the last Matriculation examination "mostly in mathematics." But, to depreciate from this fact alone, the importance of the employment of graduates is really to argue in violation of all the canons of correct reasoning. This graduate, moreover, happens to be a "Hindoo." May I ask the pertinent question as to why in a European school, the employment of a native has become a necessity. This surely argues a great want of due efficiency in the head-master himself, who should be fully qualified to instruct his pupils in any subject required for that very elementary test—the matriculation examination. "I. B." calls upon me to state the data on which I base my assertion regarding the results of the schools at the above examination. It is difficult to divine the exact drift of such an enquiry. The annual reports of a school speak of the ultimate success of the pupils at a public examination. They tell the public nothing of those pupils who are not permitted to appear at a public examination, owing to a want of due qualification. We can only gauge the results from the requisite data regarding such questions without any unnecessary details as to age, associations, environment, inherited tendency, and a whole host of philosophic considerations that cannot possibly find a place among those with which we are concerned in connection with the question of education. I may as well here state that five of the masters at St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, are M. A.'s. "I. B." is, however, quite at liberty to deny all my statements into to, but surely his emphatic denial constitutes no refutation of actual facts. "I. B." appears to be fully conversant with the inner working of this particular school. I must candidly confess that I can claim no such intimate knowledge in connection with this Institution. Moreover, all the wealth of information that "I. B." apparently desires to possess in respect of St. Paul's School can have no possible bearing on the improvement of the Bombay European Schools. I must very willingly admit that I stand in no immediate need of the formidable list of graduate teachers that "I. B." has found to be such miserable failures. My reference to St. Paul's School was merely meant to emphasize the great want of graduate teachers in all the European schools of Bombay. The indisputable fact still remains that the Bombay European Protestant Schools are lamentably in the back ground as to the standard of efficiency of their teachers. As long as the parents of the children rest content to see their children taught by inefficient non-graduates, so long will the results continue to be as shockingly bad as they are. I trust the parents will bestir themselves and buckle to, and be determined to improve the status of the schools. It is quite within their power to bring about the requisite result.—Yours, &c.,

SYMPATHISER,

COOKERY BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

THE Liebig Company are determined to enable every one who uses their manufactures to intelligently vary their diet. No less than thirty tons of cookery books are being distributed by the Company, and these books suggest many new ideas. They number no less than a quarter of a million, and are distributed free to those who write their name and address and send it to "Lemco," 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London E. C. In the handy little volume are one hundred and eighty every day receipts for soup, fish, entrees, poultry and game, gravies, sauces and sweet dishes, and invalid's diet is not forgotten. This new departure in mammoth advertisement has one advantage, that it shows how originality and economy in food preparation may be combined. There are many households where a dash of Liebig or Lemco is added to the soup or gravy, but in so inartistic a manner that the hasty device is easily detected. These cookery books are full of suggestions that disguise all such artifices and will be of inestimable use to the intelligent and discursive cook in a small or large establishment.

"IT is all due to the fact of my serving with the Foreign Legations in China," said a murderer named Herberger, sentenced to death, in excuse for his crime. "When we were quartered in Tonkin prisoners were frequently executed while we were eating. They were laid on the fallen trunk of a tree, and one man held the feet and another the head; then a third man did the decapitation! While we were eating there was blood everywhere—and we took absolutely no notice of it."

A REMARKABLE atmospheric phenomenon was witnessed in the City of London the other day. Approaching Ludgate-Circus from Blackfriars Bridge, a bank of fog was noticed almost completely obscuring the buildings in that thoroughfare. From Blackfriars Bridge along New Bridge-street to the Circus the street lamps were all out, and though the sky was overcast, the atmosphere was perfectly clear. Other parts of the City were also comparatively clear, but farther westward the fog became more pronounced until in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court-road and Oxford-Circus the overhanging cloud was so low that the darkness was equal to that of night.

THE ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. Brewin, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, charged Jadavji Permanand; Kallianji Mowjee; Deokaram Megji; Merwanji Nanabhoy Sakaltwala, Solicitor; and Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla with forging a will using as genuine a forged document and perjury. Mr. Yorke-Smith with Mr. Velinker, pleader, prosecuted. Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for Kalianji Mawji; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law and Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law for Deokaram Megji, and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, for Saklatwala and Banatwala.

Mr. William James Howard, Acting first Deputy Registrar, and a commissioner for administering oaths gave evidence that he was present in the court when Banatwala was examined in the testamentary suit No. 46 on the 4th September 1901.

Mr. J. L. Britoo said that he was the commissioner for administering oaths in the High Court from the 25th May to 29th July 1900. He administered oath to the accused Banatwala on the 27th June 1901.

Mr. Frederick H. De Brito, commissioner for administering oaths in the High Court said all the commissioners were empowered to administer oaths. On the 16th of January, he asked Jadavji Permanand if the contents of the document were true. Jadavji swore that he himself had signed the plaint and the affidavit.

Mr. Trilokeker, interpreter at the High Court said that he interpreted the examination-in-chief of Jadavji in the testamentary suit. He had interpreted the evidence of the accused Deokaram also. Saklatwala also was examined in his presence.

Mr. A. B. Lala, interpreter, remembered Banatwala giving his evidence in English. He interpreted Jadavji's cross-examination.

Mr B. H. Commodore said that he interpreted the exhibit G. to Jadavji and Jadavji said it was correct.

Mr. Charles William Da Gama, a commissioner for administering oaths, said on the 16th October 1901, he administered oaths to Deokaram, Jadavji, and Saklatwala.

Saklatwala gave the whole of his evidence in English.

Mr. H. Brewin was further examined by Mr. Yorke-Smith. He said that on the night of 30th of January at about 9-30, Sanjana who was in custody wrote a document in his presence at Watson's Hotel. It was addressed to one Muncherjshaw requesting him to bring a "chithi" of 500 and not to bring any one with him. Shortly after midnight a boy came to Sanjana, on which Sanjana requested the witness to accompany him to his house with Mr. Sloan. At his house Sanjana handed over a packet to the witness, which contained some important papers and a book.

The papers and the book were put in. Then they returned to the hotel. On the 8th of February Kalianji Mawji handed him a promissory note written by Jadavji in his own handwriting to Kalianji Mawji. In consequence of a statement made by Kalianji, the witness sent Narayan Joshi with him and Joshi returned with a promissory note of Rs. 500 signed by Jadavji in favour of Saklatwala. On the 9th of February, Jadavji made a statement to the witness at Watson's Hotel, in consequence of which the witness got a letter from him which contained the account of the inquiries made by Mathuradas Kalianji about the will and his departure to and arrival from Poona for the purpose. The letter was addressed to Jadavji by Sanjana.

The case stands adjourned until to-morrow.

MURDER OF AN INFANT.

MR. A. LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in January last, convicted Bhagu, wife of Mahadu, of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was disposed of on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

The evidence, said Mr. Lucas in his finding, proved beyond all doubt that the accused gave birth to a female child at the Kondagohan relief camp, and that she and the infant were in the hospital at the Visapur camp for twelve days. The evidence of accused's brother proved that, for about twelve months, accused was living in Bombay away from her husband. The accused, apparently, left the hospital on the 4th November in the evening, and on the morning of the 6th November, a man, who was working at a well about a mile from the hospital, discovered the dead body of a child in the well. The body was taken out of the well by the police, and was recognised by three women as being that of the accused's infant daughter. Accused was arrested at the village of Mhose and brought to Visapur. The child's body had been buried before her arrival. The evidence went to show that the child's face was quite recognisable. The evidence of the hospital assistant went to show that accused gave birth to a female child on the 23rd October last, that she remained in hospital till the 4th November, and that when she and the child left the hospital, both of them were in good health. On the 8th November, the accused made a full confession to a third class magistrate, in which she admitted that she threw the child into the well while it was alive, as it was not the offspring of her husband, and she wished to save her honour. On the 4th December, she repeated this confession before the committing magistrate. Mr. Lucas could see no reason whatever for holding that these confessions were not voluntary ones. The assessors thought they were made through fear of the police, and consequently found the accused not guilty. There could, in Mr. Lucas's opinion, be no doubt whatever as to the accused's guilt. He said he was compelled by law to pass sentence of transportation for life, but the papers would be submitted to Government in order that the sentence might be commuted to one of imprisonment for four or five years. Accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships dismissed the accused's appeal.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE REVOLT OF THE RANES.

THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

OUR Pangim correspondent writes on February 28:—Great hopes were raised by the mercantile community here when Messrs. William Watson and Company of your city established 18 months ago an agency at Marmagoa, but it has not yielded sufficient encouragement, in consequence of which the Agency is about to be closed. What is really wanted on this side is a small Bank under Government patronage, such as our late Governor General Senhor Conselheiro Machado projected, but the scheme did not unfortunately meet the approval of the Home Government and was consequently shelved.

The trial by a special body of military officials of some of the chiefs of Sattary is proceeding, and though few think they were capable of creating a revolt, worthy of that name, it seems to have unnecessarily frightened off the Government, hence the proclamation of martial law in the districts of Sattary, Ponda, Embassacem and a few other unimportant and poorly populated places. That the Ranes do now and then create mischief is the general belief, but why not encourage bona-fide agriculturists, and establish schools and churches, as is often proposed and talked about in administration reports—How few Governors do ever visit these localities. If they only imitated the example of the British Governors, the face of the country would soon be entirely changed, and peace and prosperity follow.

It has been decided to close annually all the Government Schools and Colleges for three months for the Summer vacation, commencing from 1st March and ending 31st May. If to this be added the Christmas vacation and numerous other holidays in the course of the year, I believe in no other country in India are so many holidays granted to students in a year.

The scarcity of drinking water is beginning to be felt, especially in Bardez.

Much sympathy is felt for the brothers of the Revd. Avelino de Quadros, who died last week in his native village of Loutolim. He was well known on your side, where he served as missionary in the Propaganda Diocese for more than 25 years, and had only lately retired, owing to continued bad health.

The Mahomedan, Ibrahim Rajan, who was last year accused of the assassination of a Bombay Banian who had come to Marmagoa to establish a Coir Factory, had been tried, found guilty and sentenced to 25 years penal servitude in East Africa.

Much inconvenience is felt by the Portuguese Railway Company having fixed 5-10 a. m. Bombay time (5-40 Railway time) as the time for the departure of the through train to Londa from Marmagoa Harbour. It is a very inconvenient hour for the passengers, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will reconsider the matter and make some better arrangements.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Hiroshima Maru, 2,855 tons, Captain J Murai, sailed yesterday, for China and Japan, with a general cargo and 2 cabin passengers.

THE steamer Idar, 2,795 tons, Captain D. Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New Port, 5th February, with a cargo of coal and coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain A G Abbott, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 28th January, via coast ports, brought a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain G N Kampjard, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Bangkok, 14th February, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Patiala, 1,929 tons, Captain R Phillips, will sail to day, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Madame R Schirds, Mrs Sechewatz, Mrs and Miss Cole, Mrs Leonard, Mr S Gropper Mr Pearson, two natives and 150 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,622 tons, Captain J Birch, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr F C Walton, Mr and Mrs M Da Cruz, Mrs A L Da Cruz, Mr S M Karekar, Mr P Halliekare, Mr M K Kapadia, Mr A E Gibbs, Mr and Mrs C Chambers and 13 others and 270 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Parramatta, 2,851 tons, Captain R T Cook, R N R, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Shanghai, 11th February, via intermediate ports, with his Majestys China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr A P James, and Mr F Belford. From Singapore—Mrs Le Ray, Major Domo, Mrs S Mahomedally, Mrs S Saleybhoy and two children. From Colombo—Hon Mr F Monteath, Col Cooper, Mrs Hunter, Captain M Bruce, and two Misses Dunpoter, Miss Hunter and two deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 3.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N .... —
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N .... —
I L S S Ceylon...... 167 Channer ....Ceylon Govt.

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia........ Wet Basin Turret-ship
4 Torpedo Boats .... —
a Indian Defence Ships.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Idar s	Milne	New Port, Feb 5

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Hiroshima Maru s Somali s	Murai Birch	China, &c Zanzibar, &c

THE steamer Patiala, Captain Phillips, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Idar, for Antwerp.
,, Nord, for Trieste, &c.
,, Arabia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

		Vessels.	Arrived from
Feb.	27	Florida	Calcutta
		Nadir	Calcutta
	28	Goorkha	London
Mar.	1	Dupleix	Colombo
	1	Tagus	...

DAILY IMPORTS—MARCH 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ogilvy s—25 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.
Nubia s—382 cases whisky, J Framjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—51 cases medicine, J A Kirkbride and Co; 250 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Nubia s—125 kegs chemicals, P K Doongajee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malta s—150 packages empty sodawater bottles, Hormuz Sheriar; 75 cases stout, H J Rustomjee and Co; 4 cases photo materials, B Sakharam and Co; 7 cases photo materials, D M Dakle and Co; 17 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co; 10 cases toilet requisites, M T Madon and Co; 9 cases medicine, Thomson and Taylor; 45 cases provision, etc, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lugano s—28 cases playing cards, A Amroodin; 250 boxes candles, A Ebrahim.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—11 cases paper, A H Russoolbhoy; 30 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosein; 51 bales paper, A Dhuramchund and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LONDON.

Westminster Bridge s—11 cases stuffed birds, C Sorabjee; 1,737 cwt myrabollams, Wazjee Becher; 60 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 2 boxes rosa oil and 15 cwt wild mace, K B Sajun; 26 cwt dry ginger, 33 cwt sawaseed and 25 cwt ajwanseed, S Cullian and Co; 1,010 cwt myrabollams, A Gangjee; 31 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka.

Persia s—30 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 25 bales hemp, A Mahadev.

FOR ANTWERP.

Milwaukee s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowjee; 700 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co; 770 bales cotton and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 503 cwt myrabolams, N Futehally and Co; 6,001 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 2,091 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tenby s—4,000 cwt rapeseed and 715 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Den of Ogil s—4,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, W Becher; 2,000 cwt linseed, D Narayen and Co; 4,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,200 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nord s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,001 cwt gingellyseed, D Naujee and Co; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,940 cwt linseed and 1,665 cwt groundnuts, J Fachiri; 4,200 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Arabia s—8,025 cwt linseed and 6,600 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Arabia s—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 100 tons old iron, J B Kharas.

FOR VENICE.

Nord s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Itria s—200 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,530 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

BOMBAY RACES.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

First Entries closed at 7 p m, Monday March 3.

The Ascot Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr Mathuradass Gocudass' ch aus m Gnullo
Mr T C Naples' ch aus g Fitzeros 6 or aged
Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum aged

The Spring Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's ch aus m Victoria
Mr R G Baldock's br aus g Dumbell aged
Mr Jas Murdoch's br aus g Plantation by Zalinski—Chloe 4 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 5 years

The Big Pony Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0 3-4
Mr B S Cnenoi's b aus m Alma 14 1 1-2
Mr S C P's ch aus m Amarosa 14 1
Mr Cross' b aus m Bandicoot 13 3
Mr T S Naples' ch aus g Free Trade 14 2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2

The Novice Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Mr Sahad bin Surhan's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2
Mr S C P's b a h Rose 13 2 3-4
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Hindoostan 13 2 3-4
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Chichester 13 2 3-4
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Mr A R Obayed's b a h King Edward 13 2 3-4
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Silver Hill 13 3
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Silver Cup 13 1 1-2

The Arab Plate—Distance 1 Mile
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass And R D Sethnas b a h Regal
Mr A M Busharis b a h Admirer
Mr F M Gardas b a h Narunjee 14-0
Mr Ali Bin Talibs b a h Mahkoom
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13, 3 3-4
Mr S C P's ch a h Zooraff 13 3 1-2
Mr A M Amer's b a h Hyderi (aged)
Mr S C P's g a h Special 13 2 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Rasheed
Mr James's ch a h Sandow (5 years)
Messrs Issaverdens and Baldock's ch a h Chand (aged)
Mr Finch's b a h Tamerlane 14.3

The Light House Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr Zeroola bin Talib's b a h Coab 13 2 2 2 3-4
Mr S C P g a h Specical 13 2 1-2
Mr Percy Fishers ch h Governor 13 1, 2-4
Mr James' g a h The Hypocrite 13 1 1-2
Mr James' ch a h Nonparel 13 2
Mr H Jamsetji's ch a h Panala 13 2 3-4

The Country Bred Plate—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' cq cbm La Balliffe 14 1 3-4
Mr J Mollison's B c m Bawbee
Mr Fry's b ch m Lady Newbook

Second Entries close at 7 p m Tuesday 4th March 1902

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

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(THE RED TAMARIND)
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and
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MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispence with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of these fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

Many cordial remembrances and ever yours.

F. LISZT.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th March, 1902.

1. The Inter-Corps Competition for all Volunteer Artillery Corps in India, will take place on Saturday, the 8th instant, from Colaba North.

Fall in at the Corps Club, at 3-45 p.m. sharp. Members, who cannot meet at the Club, will proceed to Colaba.

Dress—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th March, 1902.

1. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 6 p.m. Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-10 and 5-5 p.m. and back from Santa Cruz at 8-25 and 8-55 p.m. Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. for all Volunteers who attend the parade provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officers Commanding their Companies not later than Thursday the 6th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies will be good enough to send to Head-quarters before 6 p.m. on Friday the 7th instant, a note of the number of their men remaining in Camp for Dinner on Saturday the 8th instant.

2. The date of opening the Camp of Instruction has been finally fixed for the 8th instant, as so few Members have notified their ability to attend during the first week of March.

Printed instructions for guidance regarding the Camp can now be had at Head-quarters.

3. All Members can, on application to Head-quarters, obtain a Schedule of Instruction to be carried out at Camp.

4. The Officer Commanding A Company requests that all Members of the Company will attend Camp from evening of 15th to morning of 23rd instant.

5. The Officer Commanding C Company requests that all members of the Company will attend the Camp of Instruction during the 1st period, viz, 8th to 15th March both dates inclusive.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B.V.R.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN THE CITY.

THE Colonial Secretary the day before the mail left was honoured by the Lord Mayor and Council of the city of London, who presented the right honourable gentleman with an address, eulogising his services to the crown and the country in discharge of the duties of his high office. It paid tribute to his extraordinary energy, singleness of purpose and continued success, indomitable industry, his great powers of mind and so forth—rather an embarassing address, the sort of thing a Britisher would prefer to be taken as read. At the same time it attributed to Mr. Chamberlain no qualities which are not his, and whatever his political opponents may think on the subject, it cannot be denied that in a time of unexampled difficulty and danger, he "welded together his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, and called forth an expression of loyalty from our distant fellow-countrymen unparalleled in depth and intensity throughout our long and glorious history." Public sympathy with the object of the gathering and approval of the action of the Corporation, were manifested in the demonstrations of the people who contested eagerly for the space available wherefrom to witness the proceedings. Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues in the Cabinet were present in full force, glad of the opportunity of testifying to the self-sacrificing manner in which the right hon. gentleman has laboured, especially during the last three years. Mr. Chamberlain replied in what is accurately described as a great speech. His words were of such purport as must be welcome to every British subject, for they were intended to reassure them and re-inspire patience in anticipation of a satisfactory termination of the war. Mr. Chamberlain explained that the Government has two great national objects in view—first to maintain and establish beyond question British authority in South Africa; secondly, to maintain the unity of the empire, both of which objects are involved in the present War—a war which will always be memorable because it called forth from England greater military efforts than were ever asked from it before, and "because it has shown in a way that cannot be understood by friend or foe the potential strength and almost inexhaustible resources of the British empire." Incidentally Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his contention that the War was necessary, just and inevitable. But the most important portions of his oration were those devoted to the explanation of the policy of Government in its desire to secure the fulfilment of the two objects specified.

To maintain and establish beyond question British authority in South Africa is the first of these objects. To accomplish it is the self evident duty of Government, and the only process by which it may be accomplished is that which is now being pursued. However much we may regret the necessity for the war and its continuance, the daily additions to the list of lives sacrificed, to say nothing of the continued expenditure, we must admit that it must be pursued to the bitter end. There are those—and Mr. Chamberlain did not attempt to ignore their existence—who take an unwholesome delight in always deprecating their own countrymen, asserted that the country would be unequal to the task which it undertook, and prophesied that after fifty years of peace the old fibre of the nation would be found to be weakened. Now they realise that it has not, though the stress and strain have been great both upon the Army and upon the nation. No army in the world, exclaimed the Colonial Secretary, "has ever been called upon for greater and more continuous exertions without any prospect of the glory which waits upon successful and great victories in the field. No army in the world has ever met before with such cheerful endurance and with such strenuous endeavours the trials and difficulties in the field, and a thrill of pride may well go through the heart of every Briton when he thinks of the deeds of courage, the splendid resolution, and the unequalled humanity of our troops in South Africa." The task that army undertook to perform is not yet completed. To establish British supremacy beyond all question in South Africa there is still much to be done. Government, we can quite believe, is heartily tired of the war. It was scarcely necessary for Mr. Chamberlain to assure his hearers that Government was not vindictive, that it had no desire for revenge, that it was not pursuing a policy of extermination. He readily admitted that Government had said that certain men, military and civil leaders, who have been the cause of the prolongation of this war, shall not return to the country of which they have been the greatest enemies. To allow them—these irreconcilables, who have openly boasted of their intention of sweeping the British from South Africa from sea to sea, and who even within the last few weeks through their organs have expressed their hopes that they will have another opportunity of carrying out their intention—to dispense with their continuance in the country, said Mr. Chamberlain, "is not a vindictive punishment; it is a measure of self-preservation. We do not threaten their lives, we do not even touch their property, but we do not desire their further company." In this manner only can the country be saved from another outbreak. Beyond that the earnest desire of Government is to secure peace—an honourable peace, a peace that shall endure, a peace that shall give us the objects for which we have sacrificed so much, a peace that will be welcome by all those who have shared that sacrifice.

Towards securing the unity of the Empire nothing has gone so far as the experiences of the past two years. The army maintained its spirit and the spirit of the nation rose to meet the army. The community of sentiment which animated the British race throughout the world found expression. "We know now," said Mr. Chamberlain "that the honour and the interests of the Empire are recognised as not in the care of this country alone. Shoulder to shoulder, all for each and each for all, we stand united before the world, and our children have shown that they are not unwilling to share with us the obligations as well as the dignity of our Empire. It is a last step towards its consolidation, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. It has been the aspiration of our ancestors, it has been striven for by patriotic statesmen of all parties, and now that it is within measure of practicable accomplishment, it is fraught with consequences of incalculable importance in the coming years." These new nations which have risen like stars above the horizon, it is hoped and believed will run their orbits in harmony with our own. It is on this harmony the future of the British empire depends, this unity which secures some pre-eminence. That Mr. Chamberlain has striven to strengthen the bonds of empire admits of no dispute, and during his term of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies, he has seen many encouraging signs of development, the federation of the Australian colonies being one of the principal of these. Mr. Balfour, in his speech at the Mansion House luncheon which followed the presentation, expressed the hope that the pacification of South Africa would be achieved during Mr. Chamberlain's term of office, a hope in which he was joined by all those present. Mr. Chamberlain has been "the target of unscrupulous attack, the victim of sleepless calumny" through the years of the South African trouble, but with Mr. Balfour we trust that it will yet be given him to prove, not merely to his fellow countrymen, but to all mankind that the Minister in whose term of power, the South African War broke out, is also the Minister, in whose term of office that war is brought to a triumphant end, and what is far greater and far more important, the Minister who laid the deep and solid foundation of a far and continued British Colony in those vast areas where the embers of war still smoulder.

THE CEMENT TRADE. THE production of cement in the principal European countries has been hitherto one of the most successful of the home trades, and the quantity exported from the United Kingdom to America, Australia, Africa and India has been enormous. The growing trade in the importation of cements to India makes the information in Messrs. Tulloch and Co.'s annual report of special interest. Germany and Belgium are here indicated as the two other chief European countries that manufacture and export cements. The United States have enlarged their existing mills, and have erected many new ones, producing an increased amount, and their determination to capture the trade of Canada and other countries near at hand has resulted in a reduction of price, which tends towards an unremunerative level all round. Manufacturers of cement might look out in time, and realising the possibility that each country will learn in time to supply its own cement market from its own internal economy, they might face the certain reduction in price by a rigid economy in the cost of production. The United Kingdom had a monopoly of the trade and got good prices for very excellent cement. Then Germany and Belgium learned the trade, and began exporting to other markets, increasing their output year by year, until England herself was forced to buy from her continental neighbours, and last year she imported over 221,000 tons, or more than double her purchase the year before. The United Kingdom produced last year about 2,200,000 tons and exported about one-seventh of that total which was a good deal less than in 1900, for the United States bought only a fourth part of their usual stock from England, and Canada one-half, taking the rest from her neighbour, instead of from the Mother Country. India and Australasia bought more than their average. Nevertheless the cement trade of the United Kingdom is decreasing. In 1900 it had apparently reached its highest point, for in 1901 it fell by 53,000 tons. Germany has gone in largely and scientifically for the manufacture of cements but general commercial depression there, and a consequent reduction in consumption in public works, produced a severe crisis in an over driven trade. The German mills are estimated to produce about 3,350,000 tons, though official statistics are wanting. Belgium for her size does a good deal in the manufacture of artificial cement, turning out last year about 250,000 tons, and using herself about 75,000, still the supply exceeded the demand. Her natural cement enters Great Britain in large quantities. On the whole 1901 has shown those in the cement trade—as in many others—that no one can expect to keep a monopoly, when it is only a question of other States learning the trick of production and putting capital in a manufactory. Once that is effected the high prices which monopolists commanded for a few years go down with a run, and the only remedy lies in having recourse to practical economy in production.

THE LAND OF THE DUTCH. CONSIDERING that the total population of Holland is only 5,103,924,—less than the population of London—and that the whole country is less than a quarter the size of England and Wales, the Dutch may well be proud of their position amongst the nations of Europe. There are no metals and very little mineral wealth of any kind in the country. Even timber is very scarce, and a large proportion of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Hollanders probably know more about dairy farming than any other nation in the world, and it is hardly too much to say that the products of their dairies are superior to any other. Coal is found in one province, but Holland's manufacturing industries are comparatively unimportant. The latest figures show that the number of factories using steam power is only about 4,600, and that the number of engines employed is but 5,400. What manufactures do exist flourish chiefly near the Belgian frontier, and on glancing at the list it is at once apparent that the chief avocations of the manufacturing population are liquor distilling, beer brewing and kindred industries. There were 544 distilleries, 501 breweries, 91 vinegar manufactories, 31 beet sugar refineries, 10 sugar refineries and 45 salt works in existence in 1899. One of the most important industries carried on in Holland is the North Sea fishing. The annual product of the herring fishery alone is estimated at half a million pounds. Coming to the commerce of Holland we find that most of it is due to goods in transit—a good part of it consists in the commerce of the Rhine which has to pass through the busy little country of Holland on its way to the North Sea. Of course Holland does a lot of trade on her own account, her agricultural produce having to find a market abroad. She is a free trading country, having nothing to protect, and having everything to gain by a policy of free trade. She continues to excel as a maritime nation. In 1899 she had sailing vessels of a total tonnage of 84,291, and a steam tonnage of 236,029. Considering the size of the country this is remarkable, but it is not so surprising when one remembers the length of Holland's seaboard, her geographical position, and her historical prowess as a sea power. Just recently Dutch shipbuilders have been falling off in their activity, and German competition has been growing keener. The result is that this industry, which once flourished and prospered, in Holland has fallen off to a very great extent. Finally Holland is a colonising nation. Once her over-sea possessions made up a vast empire; and even now they are not to be despised. They comprise an area of 783,000 square miles and a population of 35,000,000. And it must not be forgotten that our enemies in South Africa are the sons of Holland, and that their deeds in the field are but an echo of the magnificent fighting instinct which governed the Hollanders of years gone by.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF MAJUBA DAY. LORD KITCHENER in referring to the two days' operations along the Harrismith-Vanreenen blockhouse line, which resulted in the capture of 2,000 horses and 28,000 cattle, and a loss to the Boers in killed and captured of 600, remarks that these very satisfactory results are appropriate as coming on Majuba day. The Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, however, has apparently not deemed it important enough to make any remarks on the manner in which the Boers celebrated the same anniversary with results to us of the loss of a convoy, and the capture of 16 officers and 451 men. We cannot see on the face of this reverse that there is occasion for any great jubilation over the two days' fighting referred to. The best of the exchanges, it is true, remain with us as the Boers cannot retain their prisoners, but the moral effect on the Boers is not calculated to hasten the termination of hostilities. It is not easy to account for the surrender of such a number of our men in the absence of details of the Klerksdorp affair, so we must assume that the convoy was attacked in force, although the largest commando known to be in the field against us does not exceed 600 men. The capture, it is worth noting, is about the fourth largest made by the Boers during the war.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, will sail to-day for Rangoon empty.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 21st February, left Aden, at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

AT the meeting of the Corporation held yesterday Mr. Cuffe proposed the appointment of Mr. Hewett as the Special Inquiry Officer in connection with the water leakage. Messrs. K. Wadia, MacDonald and Aitken opposed the proposition on the ground that Mr. Hewett was not an expert Water Engineer. The Municipal Commissioner having explained the matter, the Corporation adopted Mr. Cuffe's proposition.

AT the sitting of the Universities Commission in Bombay yesterday, evidence was given by Dr. H. M. Masina, the Rev. R. Scott and Professor Sanjana.

HER Excellency Lady Curzon arrived in Calcutta on Saturday morning, but will revisit Darjeeling in about a week's time.

SIR E. ELLES. Military Member, will leave Calcutta on March 26th, after the Budget debate, going first to Lucknow, and afterwards making a short tour before reaching Simla about the middle of April.

AMONG the signs of awakening enthusiasm among the English-educated Bengalis in their national literature, is the handsome support which is being given to the funds for a building for the location in Calcutta of the "Sahitya Paishad," or the Society for the Development of Bengali Literature, by Bengali Hindus of all classes.

THE Lucknow races on Saturday established what is, in one respect at least, a record. In one of the events three horses started, but all of them either bolted or came to grief. When at last Primus was recovered from the surrounding country and finished the course there was no judge in the box or clerk at the scales, the Stewards having declared the race null and void.

AN odd feature of the plague epidemic at Allahabad is that the exodus of the population has been accompanied by an exodus of native doctors no less than seven of whom have migrated elsewhere. A plague patient, one would imagine, is as good as any other patient from the doctor's point of view; but some of our native physicians seem to think otherwise.

WE understand that as a result of recent consultations it has been decided to commence work on the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway from the Allahabad side, instead of from Fyzabad as was at first intended. The idea is to construct a temporary bridge over the Ganges immediately after the rains, and carry the rails through to Pertabgarh within the next twelve months. Except for the bridging of the Ganges and the Goomti, the railway offers no engineering difficulties, and the whole of the line across country might be completed within twelve months if funds had been allotted. So little reliable information is available with regard to the action of the Ganges in flood-time, that work in connection with the bridge must, for the present, be of an experimental nature. Boring in the bed of the river is proceeding, and it is intended if possible to sink the wells and build four of the piers before the rains break in June, in order that the action of the river upon them may be thoroughly tested. The wells will have to be sunk at least 150 feet below the bed of the river, and it is not yet known what difficulties may be met with. Large training works will be necessary to confine the river within the channel beneath the bridge; but before the extent of these works is settled, the action of the river will have to be thoroughly tested.

AN ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM FOR INDIA.

IN a recent number of "The Outlook" the interesting announcement was made that Mr. K. J. Key, the ex-captain of Surrey, was making arrangements to take a team of amateurs to India next autumn, and that the team would be, if circumstances permitted, composed entirely of members of the Oxford University Authentics C. C. Among the players mentioned as likely to make the trip were L. C. H. Palairet, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, A. Eccles, J. H. Brain, Gerald Fowler, F. P. Knox, E. C. Lee, and F. H. Hollins, all of whom are old Blues. The announcement came as a surprise to Indian lovers of the game, and there were many who regarded it with suspicion as being without foundation. Since the publication of a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Cricket Club, stating that Mr. Key has been invited by the Committee of that body to captain a team to India next cold weather, all doubt however on the subject has been removed, and the announcement in the "Outlook" confirmed. That paper has made a mistake, however, in stating that the team will be composed entirely of Oxford Authentics. The selection of the team will not be confined to any one club, and among those who will receive invitations are several who have played for England, the Gentlemen or their respective counties. Ever since the visit of Lord Hawke's team in 1892-93 Indian cricketers have eagerly looked out for any signs indicating another visit from an English combination and had almost begun to despair. After years of patient waiting the Calcutta C. C., one of the best organised clubs in India, has taken the matter in hand, and there will at last be an opportunity of showing home cricketers that the resources of Indian cricket are in no way inferior to those of South Africa, Canada, and the West Indies, which parts of the Empire have attracted several visits of teams from the Mother country during the last decade. Great progress has been made in the game in India since the last visit of an English combination and Mr. Key, even though the side he is bringing out will be stronger than the last team, will find among the representative teams of the Presidencies and Provinces players who will tax the resources of his team to the utmost. Home cricketers are familiar enough with the prowess of several Indian players including "Ranji," J. G. Greig, and W. Troup, but there are others almost equally as good who have not yet had an opportunity of proving this in home first-class cricket. While Bombay and Madras have a fair share of these players, the largest number are to be found in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal.

Certainly the two strongest European teams that could take the field would be representative of Northern India and Bengal. Northern India can perhaps claim the largest number of ex-county and public school players, and the following list will be read with interest by lovers of the game in the N.-W. P. and the Punjab:—W. Troup (Gloucestershire), K. O. Goldie (Wellington and Sussex) the brothers A. P., H. F. and C. E. Bateman-Champain (Cheltenham and Gloucestershire), H. D. Watson (Harrow and Oxford University). B. N. Bosworth-Smith (Harrow and Middlesex), A. B. Sangster (Brighton and Sussex Gentlemen), K. Wigram (Winchester), B. M. L. Brodhurst (Clifton) C. G. Ames (Brighton), P. R. Creed (Marlborough), C. T. Allen (Eton). F. J. Portman (Radley), G. H. Neale (Lancing), M. O. C. Tandy (Tonbridge), E. L. French (Marlborough), R. L. Ricketts (Winchester), F. G. Turner (Bedford), A. B. Skinner (Cheltenham), J.L. Rose, M. F. Dopping-Hepenstal. R. S. Gordon, E. B. Mathew-Lannowe, C. M. T. Hogg, C. C. Fink, A. M. Tringham, and M. G. Heath. A team selected from the above players should render a capital account of itself against Mr. Key's combination. Bengal is not far behind with the following players:—C. Wigram (Winchester and M. C. C.), J. B. Wood Marlborough and Oxford University), E. H. Bray (Charterhouse Cambridge University, and Middlesex), F. M. (Luce Cheltenham and Gloucestershire), C. P. Beachcroft (Rugby), A. H. W Bentinck (Harrow), E. B. T. Studd (Harrow), S. R. Hignell (Malvern), G. S. Akers-Douglas (Eton), J. D. Guise (Merchiston Castle), A. J. Biscoe (Cheltenham), H. L. W. Norrington (Clifton), J. D. F. Campbell (Haileybury), R. A. Carruthers (Fettes) F. F. Lyall, E. W. Collin, E. P. Chapman, and F. H. Stewart. The Bombay list is not so large, but includes the following:—J. G. Greig (Hampshire), M. R. Jardine (Fettes, Oxford University and Middlesex), A. H. Newnham (Malvern and Gloucestershire), H. Reynolds (Middlesex), H. C. John (Lancashire), A. P. Douglas (Dulwich and Surrey), J. T. Weatherby (Winchester), M. D. Wood (Wellington), L. J. Comyn (Dublin University), F. L. Sprott (Shrewsbury), E. L. Sale (Marlborough), E. B. Raikes (Haileybury and Norfolk), R. L. Sinclair (Repton), and W. Drysdale (Loretto). Madras is not so well off, but has among other players C. T. Studd (Eton, Cambridge and Middlesex), R. H. Dewing (Brighton), V. R. Hine-Haycock (Wellington), P. A. Turner (Cheltenham), the brothers A. and E. Edgington, S. D. Pears, A. P. Symonds, F. Adami, and A. Priestley.

The English visitors will perhaps meet with as many checks from representative native teams as from any others. The Parsis in particular can place a very formidable team in the field, including K. M. Mistri, B. M. Billimoria, M. E. Pavri, K. Kharas, A. H. Mehta, H. D. Kanga, H. Meherhomji, and B. Bapasola, all of them quite in the front rank of Indian cricketers. The principal Hindu players are too scattered to admit of their placing a representative team in the field, but could they do so they would prove formidable opponents with Jayaram, Baloo, Sesseohari, Rajagopaulchari, Badesiram, Nanakram, and Narayana Row in the team. Among the principal Mahomedan players are Ali Hussan, Shafkat, and Abdul Mahomed, all of Aligarh College. The thanks of all cricketers in India are due to the Calcutta Cricket Club for the enterprise shown by that body, and it behoves the secretaries of clubs and lovers of the game in all the chief centres to assist by every means in their power to make the visit a success and send the visitors back to England duly impressed with the great progress made in the game since the last English team came, saw, and conquered.

R.

THE Comtesse de Casa Miranda, otherwise known as Christine Nilsson, the singer, has purchased the Chateau Men Valaya Mentone, which was the property of the late Lady Forester. The artist last appeared publicly in a charity concert at Mentone, five years ago. The comtesse is very well, and is enjoying the delights of private life to the full.

THE following notification appears in the "Gazette of India":—"Sir William Mackworth Young has obtained permission from the Governor-General to resign, from the 5th March, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir William Mackworth Young, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor shall be continued to him from 5th March until the date of his embarkation for Europe. The Governor-General is pleased, with approbation of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, to appoint Sir Charles Rivaz to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER DELEGATES IN AMERICA.

THE ESCAPE OF DE WET.

THE LOSSES NEAR KLERKSDORP.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, the Boer delegates, have arrived at Washington.

LONDON, MAR. 3.

A further list of casualties suffered by the British in the capture of their convoy near Klerksdorp gives five officers and 45 men killed, including Captain Hood of the Central India Horse, and two officers wounded.

A "Morning Post" telegram from Pretoria states that it is supposed De Wet and Steyn escaped the drive in the desperate attack of the New Zealanders.

ENORMOUS CATTLE SLAUGHTER.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

THE DEARTH OF REMOUNTS.

PROTESTS AGAINST KRITZINGER'S EXECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 3.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 2nd instant, says:—The slaughter of the cattle in the drive of the 24th ultimo was enormous. The Boers left 160 dead horses on the field.

The "Times" Pretoria correspondent speaks of the dearth of remounts in South Africa, which is causing Lord Kitchener much anxiety.

There is an outcry in the press against executing Kritzinger, even the "Pall Mall Gazette" is protesting against it.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, MAR. 3.

23rd February, at Carnavon, died of wounds—2nd Lieut. Sharpe, 4th North Staffords.

25th February at Wynberg, died of wounds, accidental—2nd-Lieut. Cuthbert, 3rd Argyll and Sutherlands.

26th February, died of enteric at Harrismith—2nd Lieut Wilde, 2nd East Yorkshires; at Bloemfontein Major N. E. Young, R. F. A. and at Lindley, Lieut. F. H. Pratt Bullow, Imperial Yeomanry.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ACCIDENT TO M. WALDECK ROUSSEAU.

LONDON, MAR. 2.

The examination of M. Waldeck Rousseau's shoulder by the Roentgen rays showed no fracture, but a considerable effusion of blood round the joint.

RIOTS IN PARIS.

UNEMPLOYED AND THE POLICE.

Thirty-six Police have been injured, eleven seriously, in a riot of the unemployed in Paris.

PLAGUE IN SYDNEY.

Cases of plague are occurring daily in Sydney. Among the deaths from the disease are two popular actresses.

AUSTRALIANS AND THE WAR.

MEMORIAL TO THE FALLEN.

The annual commemoration of the participation of the Australian troops in the war is being inaugurated in Australia to-day. At Sydney, the Premier announced that Government is spending £20,000 in the erection of a Military Hall to the memory of those who have fallen.

GERMANY AND SHANTUNG.

THE MINING CONCESSIONS.

MAR. 3.

The Semi-Official "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" denies that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of New Mining rights in Shantung, and declares that the existing concessions are not exclusive.

SIGNOR MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

WIRELESS MESSAGES ROUND THE WORLD.

Wireless messages despatched from Cornwall have reached Signor Marconi on board a liner at a distance of 1,551 miles.

Signor Marconi thinks it is now possible to send a message round the world.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS.

Australia was out in the second innings for 255. Heavy showers fell in the morning which interfered with the play.

THE DISSENSIONS AMONG LIBERALS.

MANIFESTO BY MR. ASQUITH.

HOME RULE RENOUNCED.

Mr. Asquith, in a Manifesto to his constituents, endorses the renunciation of Home Rule.

THE LIBERAL IMPERIALISTS.

DISUNION IN THE CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 3.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram states:—The founder of the Liberal Imperialist League has seceded. Lords Rosebery and Tweedmouth and Messrs. Bryce and Birrell are preaching reconciliation.

The Liberal Unionists repudiate the idea of joining Lord Rosebery.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt with the English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

DEATH OF NURSING SISTER CANN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 3.

Nursing Sister B. L. Cann of the Indian Army Nursing Service, died at Rawalpindi yesterday of peritonitis.

THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

Betting is now even on Cambridge for the 'Varsity boat race.

OBITUARY.

Arthur Dunn, the footballer, is dead.

AN EXTENSION OF SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Mr. Odling remains in office after attaining the age limit until such time as Mr. Higham can relieve him.

DEATH OF MR. A. BEWLEY.

The death is reported at Home, of Mr. A. Bewley late of the Public Works Department.

CALCUTTA RESIDENT'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Signor Antonio Massa, one of the oldest foreign residents in Calcutta, died here suddenly on Saturday.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENT.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" hears that Mr. W. Y. Orange has been offered a high educational post in connection with the Government of India.

THE INCREASE OF I. M. S. OFFICERS.

Of the additional I. M. G. Officers one will be posted to each command.

AMMUNITION FOR THE HARDINGE.

Provision is being made for the purchase of cordite ammunition to the value of nearly one lakh of rupees for the armament of the Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge.

BARRACKS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

It has been decided to transfer some of the barracks at Vizagapatam to the East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY

AN INAUGURAL DINNER.

Presiding at an inaugural dinner of the members of the domiciled community here, Mr. Madge said that the circumstance that trouble is predominant in the life of the community as a whole, need not prevent those of it who can do so from meeting once a year to cheer each other in the great work they have undertaken to do a work which, at least so it seemed to him, must finally succeed because it is good.

The same speaker also referred to the enhancement in the value of the community to the state which would occur at a bound if, it any time, another rebellion should break out.

Dr. Wallace proposed the toast of "the land we live in," and in the course of his speech claimed for those who are permanent residents the advantages, the same as are given to "State birds of passage." He also pointed out how largely the social, material and political prosperity of the domiciled community depended on the advantage taken of the independent enterprise in the professional, mercantile and trading avenues that are freely open to all.

Mr. A. Stark, who was another of the speakers, traced the history of the community, and said that the first step towards the removal of the obstructions in the path of its progress was the combined action between the domiciled Europeans and the Anglo-Indians, whose interests were identical and inseparable.

The dinner was held at the Continental Hotel, seventy-five sitting down to it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, MARCH 1.—Frith, Lieutenant, Bombay, 2nd Oxfordshire L. I., from leave from England.

Carter, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Oxfordshire L. I. from leave from England.

Marten, 2nd-Lieutenant, Bombay, A. V. D., on duty from Aden.

Hadear, 2nd-Lieutenant, Bombay, R. Fusiliers, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Williams, 2nd-Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st N. Stafford Regiment, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Reilly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay S. Corps on leave from Poona.

Bruce, Captain, Bombay, 23rd Bombay Rifles, off leave from Colombo.

Wheatley, 2nd Lieutenant, Madras, 1st Middlesex, to join from England.

Taylor, 2nd-Lieutenant, Madras, 2nd Durham L. I. to join from England.

Tuck, 2nd-Lieutenant, Bengal, 1st Norfolk, to join from England.

Watson, Captain, Bengal XI Rajputs, from leave from England.

Hutchinson, 2nd-Lieutenant, Punjab, R. A., on duty from England.

Patterson, Bt. Major, Punjab, 5th B Cavalry from furlough from England.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Colonel Punjab, I. M. S., from furlough from England.

Were, Captain Punjab, 2nd E. Lanc. Regiment, from furlough from England.

Boulton, Captain, Punjab, I. M. S., from leave from England.

Hazelton, Major, Bombay A. V. D. on duty from Aden.

Walsh, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, Somersetshire, L. I. from leave from England.

Thoyts, Captain, Punjab, Somersetshire L. I. from leave from England.

DEPARTURES MARCH 1.—Ireland, Captain, Punjab, 36th Sikhs, on leave to England.

Evans, Captain, Punjab, I. M. S., on leave to England.

Booth, Captain, Punjab, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, on leave to England.

Boulton, Captain, Punjab I. M. S., on duty to Edwardesabad.

Thoyts, Captain, Punjab, Somersetshire L. I., from leave to Rawal Pindi.

Walsh, Lieutenant-Colonel Punjab, Somersetshire L. I., from leave to Rawal Pindi.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mazagon (extra) left here for Bombay at daylight to-day.

HONGKONG, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Chusan left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

HONG KONG, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's chartered steamer Crown of Arragon arrived here from Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malta arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The s. s. Chusan left Hongkong on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and the s. s. Malta arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 2nd inst. The s. s. Mazagon left Singapore at daylight on the 2nd inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Caledonien which left Bombay on Thursday 13th February arrived at Marseilles on Saturday 1st inst., at 3 a. m.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. V. Florio from Bombay to Venice left Aden this morning; also this Company's s. s. R. Rubattino from Genoa to Bombay left Aden at noon to-day and she is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday on the 9th inst early morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 328-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 15-16 ev
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 5-8
Bar Silver	25 3-8

KATHIAWAR RACES.

THE Kathiawar race meeting opened at Rajkot on Thursday, and some excellent sport racing was witnessed. The officials were:—Stewards, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Captain Jameson, I.M.S. Captain J. Talbot, Mr. C. W. Waddington, the Thakore Saheb of Virpur, and the Thakore Saheb of Kotda-Sangani. Honorary Secretary, Captain J. Talbot; Clerk of the scs. scale, Mr. A. Tulloch; Starter, J. Templer; Timekeeper, K. S. Hamirsinghji of Virpur; Judge, Mr. H. G. Bulkley; and Assistant Judge, Captain F. de B. Hancock. Details:—

1ST RACE.—"The Pony Hurdles."—The winner Rs. 200, second horse Rs. 50. A hurdle race, over seven flights of hurdle. For all ponies, Arabs and Country-breds 14-1 and under; others 14-0 and under. Weight for inches. Arabs 14-1 to carry 11st. 7lbs.; Country-breds, 14-1, to carry 11st.; others, 14, to carry 12st. Winners of a hurdle race value Rs. 200 or over: once 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Ponies not won a hurdle race value Rs. 50 or over allowed 7lbs. Distance—R. C.

Mr Johnston's Buster (9st. 4lbs.), Capt Jameson. 1
Capt J Talbot's Kitten (11st. 1lbs). Owner 2
Mr C C Watson's Grey Falcon (9st. 7lbs.), Mr Souter 3

Betting: Evens against Buster; 2 to 1 Kitten and 3 to 1 Grey Falcon.

2ND RACE.—"The Agency Stakes."—The winner Rs. 400, second horse Rs. 100. For all Arab and Country-bred horses. Weight for age and class raised 28lbs. Distance—1 mile.

H H the (Minor) Jam of Jamnagar's Meheraj (3st. 3lbs.), Bhutia 1
H H the Rana Saheb of Porbander's Khoosroo (8st. 3lbs.), Meroo 2
K S Sardar Mahomedkhan's Maharaj (9st. 4lbs.), Owner 3

Also ran:—Hawk (7st. 10lbs.), and Periwinkle (9st.)

Betting: Evens against Meheraj; 2 to 1 Periwinkle; 4 to 1 Khoosroo; and 5 to 1 Maharaj.

Time—2mins.

3RD RACE.—"The Trial Stakes."—The winner Rs. 200, second horse Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and Country-bred ponies 14-1 and under. 14-1 to carry 11st. Weight for inches. Penalties: Winners of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 4lbs., twice. 7lbs., oftener. 10lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Johnston's Buster (9st. 8lbs.), Captain Jameson 1
Aga S Shah's Jodhpur (9st. 4lbs.), Native 2
K S Madarsingji of Sacia's Maidas (9st. 5lbs.), Bhutia 3

Also ran:—Abdul Karim (8st. 13lbs.) and Lady Betty (10st.).

Betting: 2 to 1 against Jodhpur; 3 to 1 Buster; and 3 to 1 Maidas. Time—1 min. 13secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Novice Stakes."—The winner Rs. 200, second horse Rs. 50. For all Arab and Country-bred ponies 14-1 and under that have never started for any race. Weight for inches. Arab 14-1 to carry. 10st. 7lbs., Country-breds 14-1 to carry 11st. Entries, Free to such ponies as are already entered for any race at the meeting and do not run in that race; others Rs. 10. Distance—½ mile.

Durbar Shri Najaj Wala's Vizir (9st.), Jasajee 1
H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar's Dopper (9st. 3lbs.), Abdul Rahman 2
Mr C C Watson's Grey Falcon (9st.), Native 3

Also ran:—Chosroes (10st. 7 lbs.), Reddy (9st. 12lbs.), Boy Blue (9st. 6lbs.), and Kimberly (10st. 11lbs.).

Betting: 2 to 1 on Boy Blue; evens against Kimberley and Chosroes; 3 to 1 Grey Falcon; 5 to 1 Dopper and Vazir; and 5 1-Reddy. Time—1 min.

5TH RACE.—"The Pony Challenge Cup."—The winner Rs. 400, second horse Rs. 100. For all ponies, Arabs and Country-breds 14-1; others, 14-0 and under. Country-breds 14-1 to carry 11st., Arabs 14-1 10st. 7lbs., others 14-0 11st. 3lbs. Weight for inches. Winners of race value Rs. 200 or over:—once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 50 or over, allowed 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Willoughby's Nydia (10st. 3lbs.), Mr Souter... 1
Aga S Shah's Fizzer (10st. 10lbs.), Mr MacCausland 2
H H the Rana of Porbandar's Abdul Karim (7st. 13lbs.), Meroo 3

Also ran:—Maharaj (10st 11lbs.); Safeman (9st, 5lbs.); The Brat (8st, 3lbs.); and Hector (9st. 9lbs.).

Betting: Evens against Fizzer; 3 to 1 against Nydia; and 5 to 1 Abdool Karim

Time—1 min. 13secs.

STAMPEDE OF ELEPHANTS.

STOCKADE BROKEN DOWN.

60 ELEPHANTS ESCAPE.

A KURUNEGALA telegram dated Feb. 28 says:—The Governor of Ceylon, the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Lord Helnesley and a large party have been spending some days on an elephant sporting expedition. On the evening of the last day of the tour (Feb. 26) when the camp had been broken up and most of the Europeans had left. half the elephants in the Kraal rushed the stockade a few yards from the Governor's stand at Kraal town side soon after seven o'clock. The special representative of the "Ceylon Observer" in a telegram from Kurunegalla says:—The other half followed when they perceived the stockade was broken down. The beaters had entirely deserted the stockade on the side attacked, hence the escape was unhindered and the herd made its way through the jungle to the south. trumpetting violently for miles down each side of Kurunegala road. The only Europeans left in the Kraaltown, most of them having dinner when the stampede occurred were Messrs. James Ryan, Hilton, C. Douglas., Brown, Plate, Maddock and Prof, Rickalton. Your representative had left Kraaltown, the last of the pressmen, at 5 o'clock, walking, owing to a puncture to Ambaupola, dining with the Berwicks where a cart and a boy overtook me at 10 30. We reached Balalla at 3 and Wariapola at 10-30 to day, and Kurunegala at 1-0. The boy had the greatest difficulty in persuading the cartmen to quit Kraaltown last night owing to the escaped elephants trumpeting dangerously near either side of the route. The utmost consternation prevailed at the camp when my cart and Mr. Brunton's alone left. Special fires were being lit round Kraaltown and guns too were constantly fired by the beaters who now left the kraal and took up posts around the settlement thus warding off the elephants threatening damage. About 48 elephants were tied up, so nearly 60 escaped in pitch darkness. I was able by special runner to Hettipola to inform the Governor who left Wariapola at seven this morning en route for Chilaw. Messrs. and Mesdames Ellis and im Thurn are due at Wariapola to-night from Nikaweratiya probably travelling via Hettipola.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT at Harmston's Circus on the Maidan a complimentary benefit will be given to Mr. Robert Love, the manager of the exhibition, and a specially attractive programme will be provided. In the course of the entertainment visitors will have the novel pleasure of seeing the popular manager clown and sing, and another special attraction will be the decision of a wager of Rs. 100, under which a well-known Bombay sporting man undertakes to ride the act known to circus goers as "the British Fox Hunter." There will be a riding competition also in which amateurs only will take part and that should be unusually interesting. Perhaps there will be some fun also. Mrs. Hamston-Love announces that this is the last week of the stay of the Circus in Bombay and those who have no already visited the exhibition will, therefore, do well to take an early opportunity of attending it. On Saturday there will be a matinee at which the children will be allowed to participate in a draw for gold and silver watches and a bicycle, and in the evening the adults will have the opportunity of witnessing another draw—this time for two bicycles.

THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge is expected to-morrow from England with drafts for different Regiments, comprising 41 officers, 14 ladies, 7 children, 6 Warrant Officers, 39 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1,147 men rank and file, 46 women, 76 children and two horses.

APROPOS of the loss of the Condor, Mr. William Allan, M.P., the well-known marine engine builder, has a very alarming article in the "Pall Mall Gazette." He states, in effect, that all our warships are unsafe. He declares that the stability of our navy has been sacrificed to the dominant idea of high speed. "But, by an unexampled fatuity, and in defiance of all engineering experience and engineering practice, the Admiralty have fitted some sixty vessels with steam generators that in no single instance can supply the steam required to give the requisite revolutions of engines so as to give the designed speed of ship at any time." However the nation has one satisfaction. The navies of the other Powers are built in much the same way. Their ships also have fine lines and heavy top-weights. "Verily," says Mr. Allan, "we are a decadent race." It would appear that everybody is moving down the broad slope.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

OPENING TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY will witness the final completion of all preparations in connection with the fancy fete in aid of Lady Dufferin's Fund for the proper medical treatment of Indian women, the organization and inauguration of which is due to the benevolent effort of Her Excellency Lady Northcote; and to-morrow the Oval, which has been transformed beyond recognition, will be opened to the public. The sound of the mallet and the chisel and the sight of mysterious structures rising day by day in the larger area enclosed at the Oval will have been in themselves sufficient to give an idea as to the magnitude of the effort, but an adequate impression of the amount of labour and organisation that the preparations have involved, can only be gained by a visit to the fete itself, and no doubt to-morrow half Bombay will journey to the Oval to witness the exhibitions for themselves. The curiosity of the general public should be enough to ensure success, for there is something bewilderingly attractive in the numerous collection of structures to be seen behind the canvas enclosure. But it is not curiosity alone upon which Lady Northcote depends for the general success of her venture this week. It is that generosity upon which Bombay has always prided itself, and for which it has made itself famous in times past. A walk through the fete grounds even as they stand untenanted by performers, vendors, and visitors, is productive of a feeling of bewilderment, and indeed amazement. All over the ground are dotted booths, marquees, stalls, tents, enclosures, arenas. Each one has its own special purpose: each one is to contain some powerful attraction calculated to make the most economical, lose his head completely and go the whole hog with the greatest of recklessness. And that is what is wanted.

Starting on the side of the show ground remote from the entrance we find that the first tent is devoted to an exhibition by Major Collis Barry. Here all sorts of electrical contrivances will be displayed, and the Exhibition will show the capabilities, of the X Ray apparatus, the Crookes tube and other kindred appliances. Other optical phenomena will also be included in Major Barry's entertainment, and lovers of the scientific will get the opportunity of witnessing a most interesting practical demonstration of electricity and optics. Then Mr. Goculdass, the well-known cinematograph exhibitor, will display a capital selection of living pictures and further on we find a tent which is to be monopolised by Mr. David Cope and Mademoiselle Frenchie. "Heaps of Fun," "Roars of Laughter" are the significant announcements over the entrance of the tent, so that those who object to a disturbance of the risoius, or to be explicit do not wish to laugh, had better stop away. A big enclosure is also to be given up to a native conjurer, and they say that this gentleman is a wonder even among the most wonderful of the members of his profession. Some very surprising things may therefore be expected. Just opposite has been erected a complete reproduction of that architectural wonder the Secundra Gate at Agra. A good deal of labour and skill have been expended in this tasteful structure, and visitors to the fete will not fail to be delighted with it. Passing on we come upon the startling announcement that the champion pugilists of the Fleet are "open to all comers." This is a particularly generous invitation, and should be productive of some excellent sport. Surgeon Mornement of H. M. S. Highflyer is in charge of this department, and he has also given some attention to the erection of some rather extraordinary specimens of the Aunt Sally genus—"Living Aunt Sally's" they are called. Further on are some capital shooting galleries which are to be managed by Lieutenant Carver. Here, in addition to the ordinary casual shooting which is always affected by everybody on such occasions, are to be held shooting competitions of various kinds—ladies and gentlemen's competitions and a daily "Sweep." The entrance to which is to cost a rupee. And then at the end of the show ground remote from the main entrance is the ring in which Madame Harmston-Love is to give her well-known and pleasing entertainment. There are innumerable side shows in fact. In the middle of the show ground is a small tent, which bears the following mysterious inscription. "Malvobrao," a curious specimen of humanity: the African half-lady. What this lusus naturae is, had better be left to visitors to the exhibition to discover for themselves. Then there is an "Art Gallery,"—quite a museum of art curiosities, and there are many other minor shows.

One of the things that ladies will be chiefly interested in, will be the fancy bazaar presided over by Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. MacArthur, Lady Oliphant, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Riddell. Here all sorts of articles, useful and ornamental, will be exhibited and sold. A short distance away is the flower stall snugly esconced under the arch of the Secundra Gate, and presided over by Mrs. Adams Wylie. There is a parcel office, a pukka post office, a lost property office, and arrangements have been made to provide guides and messengers for visitors. The Cafe Chantant will, no doubt, be an institution greatly affected; at any rate arrangements have been made in anticipation of a great run of business; and then close to the entrance is a commodious "dining hall" where mofussil visitors and others will be able to obtain dinner. Sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the repasts that are to be provided will, no doubt, be found in the fact that Messrs. Morenas are doing the catering. At night, of course, the exhibition will be in the ascendancy of its splendour. Then with the coloured lamps, which are to be scattered with the utmost profusion, and at the same time with the greatest of taste, all over the grounds, the enclosure will be transformed into fairy-land, the strains of sweet music from the bands completing the delightful impression. In the evening will be held performances in the "Theatre Royal," the arrangements for which are to be presided over by Mrs. Jeafferson. Half hour concerts will be given and entertainments will also be provided at six o'clock in the evening by Mr. John Gunn's London Gaiety Company. With such a profusion of attractions visitors will have all their work cut out to complete their inspection within the time at their disposal. Time will not lie heavy on their hands, whilst they are at the fete, of that they may rest assured. There will also be Naval and Military displays, illuminated cycle parades and other exhibitions in the large arena.

But the feature of the whole exhibition has yet to be mentioned. A huge slice of the show ground has been set apart exclusively for the much talked of "Shannon River," and those who are looking forward to something entirely novel and picturesque will not be disappointed. A more delightful retreat, especially in the evening when it will be illuminated with fairy lamps, could not be imagined.

A test has already been made and it proved a complete success, the machinery working with perfect harmony. For the arrangements of this charming part of the Fete ground Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. Cyril Burns, Mr. Negel Paton are responsible, and the effect now that the river is completed, is a credit to their inventive ingenuity, mechanical skill, constructive ability and artistic taste. Mr Sheppard and Mr. James personally supervised the construction of the River itself, and the scenic decorations are the work of Mr. Cyril Burns. The horticultural luxuriance of this part of the Oval are due to the taste of Mr. Negel Paton. No less than 7,000 plants have been employed in the decoration. Amongst those who have contributed to this portion of the undertaking are Mr. Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed, who has presented all the tea to be used at the Buffet. Mr. Munjee Nathobhoy has specially imported and presented the Mocha coffee, which will be sold and used at the Arab coffee stall, organised by Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy; and Mr. Thompson, of Boyd's Ice factory, is presenting each day a large decorated pyramid of ice; the principal feature of which will be a portrait of her Excellency Lady Northcote imbedded in a huge block of transparent ice.

To give an adequate idea of the general effect of the undertaking is of course impossible until the whole exhibition is on active operation. Suffice it to say in conclusion that Lady Northcote's fete will undoubtedly be the biggest thing of the kind ever attempted in India.

The Hon. Secretaries beg to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions to the General Fund in addition to those formerly acknowledged.

Through Mrs. Lely, Ahmedabad:—

	Rs.
Mrs. Chimunbhai Madhavlal	100
Mrs. Emanuel	100
Mrs. L.	100
Col. Anderson	100
Seth Ambalal & Chimanlal Nagindas	100
Mrs. Manibhai Premabhai	100
Mrs. Pechey Phipson	160
Fadia Mahajan	100
Nagerseth Vadilal Jamnadass	100
Mr. M. M. Gubbay I. C. S.	100
Bai Hurkore, widow of Seth Varajdas Pitamberdas Popavala	125
Sheth Abdul Tyeb Ismailji & Co.	101
Tia-ul-nisa Ladiiba Saheb	101
Mr. Usufalli Abdulalli	101
Sheth Haji Ismail Mahomed Asraf	100
Desai Saheb of Patri	300
Mr. Rustomji Nowrosji Pestonji	50
Mrs. Page	75
Mr. Behramsha D. Dalal	50
Mrs. Coverunton	50
Mr. Behramsha Dalal	75
Mr. S. L. Batchelor	50
Shah Nathuram Sakharam	50
Jolta Sankla	75
Mr. P. R. Methas	50
Mr. Chunilal Harilal	50
Rao Saheb Dharmidas Hurjiwandas Desai	50
Mrs. Wadia	50
Rao Bahadur Mothilal Lalbhai	50
Messrs Kurwa & Kajiji	51
Mr. Davji Mahomed Padhla	51
Sheth Kasawji Musaji	51
Sheth Kandas Brijvalubhdas	51
Sheth Ranchoddas Fakirbhai	51
Mr. Eduljl Palonji Lalkaka	50
Mr. Saleybhai Tyabji	75
Sheth Haji Hasam & Sheth Ismailji of Rander	75
Haji Asaf Ismail	50
Mr. J. Mollison	50

And many donations under Rs. 50.

A large number of articles have also been presented by Sheths Chimanlal Nagindas, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Mr. Chimunlal Madhavlal, Mrs. Lalshanker, Mrs. Fardunji Taraporwala, Mrs. Paton, Rana Saheb of Porebunder and others.

The Secretaries have also received in Bombay:—

	Rs.
Mr. Suleiman Cassum Mitha	100
Messrs. Khujesto & Cursetji	100
Hurkissondas Narotumdas	250
Lady Surenebai	50
Collected by Mrs. R. B. Steuart Khandeish	340

Messrs. Dawji Canji & Co. have lent articles of furniture and Mr. Sulaiman Cassum Mitha has lent a quantity of flags, while contributions of articles have been received from Messrs. P. Metha & Co., V. Facile & Co., Mr. F. Cornaglia, Dr. F. H. Batliwala, Holienio Commercial Agency, Mr. William Cooper, Mr. C. M. Chinoy, H. V. Afiadis & Co., Mr. F. H. Settna, Mrs. Radenhurst, Mr. R. Ditmar, Sheriar Khhosru Irani, and Mrs. M. Mowji, Dr. Dhunjibhai H. Mehta, Messrs. Cursetji and Co., D. M. Kateli and Co., Cairo, through Messrs. C. Misquito and Co., The Indo-Foreign Agency, The Parsee Female Work-class, Messrs Kemp and Co., Framji Nowroji, Chaterbhuj Balmukund and Ramnarayen Amerchand, Poona, S. S. R. Arthur, Esq. The Bombay Dairy Co. have kindly offered to supply all Butter required in the Fete. Messrs. W. B. Green and Co. have presented a full sized French Billiard Table and Mr. Bamanji Petit has kindly lent some Ore lamps. H. H. The Mir of Khairpur has presented a large quantity of articles made in Khairpur.

Her Excellency Lady Northcote has received from H. R. H. The Duchess of Connaught several presents for the Fete.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MR. D. E. WACHA presided at an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall.

RAT KILLING AND ITS COST.

On the motion of Mr. Khurshetjee N. Wadya, it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to inform the Corporation what amount had been spent on killing rats since the commencement of the plague and what department was at present maintained for the purpose and its cost.

THE TELESCOPIC FIRE ESCAPE.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it was not desirable to convey the Telescopic Fire Escapes to the scene of fire by means of horses instead of men as was at present done. If so what would be the preliminary cost of providing horses and their maintenance charges for one year. In support of the motion Dr. Master observed that after the recent fire in the Samshett Street it occurred to him that fire escapes carried quicker would be more beneficial.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded, and the motion was carried.

LICENSES FOR USE OF DAMMER.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersay moved that the Commissioner be requested to report what steps he proposed to take to keep under proper control by issuing licenses or otherwise the press houses using large quantity of dammer in view of the great danger of fire experienced during the recent fire in Samset street.

There were some more notices on the agenda by different members, intimating their intention to propose motions on the same subject, but as the Municipal Commissioner promised to embody the details required by the different members in his report they were all dropped, while Mr. Vithaldas' motion was agreed to.

CHOKES IN PRIVATE DRAINS.

Dr. Kavasji E. Dadachanji proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report (a) whether any, and if so, what fee, is levied for removing chokes from private pipe drains; (b) under what section of the Municipal Act such fee was levied; (c) and whether any and if so what rules were framed for levying and collecting this fee.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher suggested a rider calling attention of the Commissioner to the unnecessary delay which generally took place in removing chokes from private drains owing to his recent order of levying an uniform fee of one rupee in each case and that he (the Commissioner) might arrange for its prevention.

The original motion with the rider was carried.

MR. HEWETT'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 32,193 in connection with the appointment of a special officer (Mr. Hewett) for carrying out investigation in regard to supply, consumption and waste of water as desired by the Corporation in a previous resolution. He said that Mr. Hewett's was the best selection the Commissioner could make under the circumstances. The Commissioner considered also that Mr. Hewett's qualifications were sufficient to enable him to cope with all the difficulties that might arise in connection with the inquiry.

Mr. K. N. Wadia opposed the appointment of Mr. Hewett, who, he said, being a mechanical engineer had no experience in matters of water works.

Mr. Aitken opposed the proposition on the ground that information sought by the Corporation was of a useless character, and he wanted it on the minute that there was at least one member on the board who strongly objected to this action of the Corporation.

Mr. Saknia considered Mr. Hewett was the right man in the place.

Mr. MacDonald thought the Corporation was doing itself injustice by passing the resolution. He remembered very well that in August last when the Corporation demanded an inquiry the word "Municipal" was withdrawn, as it was presumed a Municipal officer, if appointed for the purpose, was likely to cause a misapprehension in the minds of the people, that such a man might take a one-sided (Municipal) view. He thought it would have been fair if an outsider was appointed for the purpose, as he could not be termed biased one way or the other.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Hewett was not only capable, honorable, honest and hard-working officer but in his opinion as competent as any man that he would bring from England for the purpose. He was so impartial that he did not care for any one where duty was concerned.

Mr. MacDonald explained that he had nothing to say against Mr. Hewett as a gentleman, what he urged was that he was not an expert, and his data would not be so accurate as those of an expert.

Mr S. C. Dhondi, being himself a Mechanical Engineer, said he was capable of supporting the proposition where the appointment of another mechanical engineer was concerned.

After some further discussion the proposition was carried.

THE CENSUS REPORTS.

The Hon Mr. Mehta moved that the letter from the Commissioner forwarding 100 copies of parts IV, V. and VI each of Census Report received from the Government be recorded, and that the Corporation put on record their high appreciation of the excellent manner in which the Census work had been carried out by Mr. Edwardes, the Census Commissioner. The public he asserted had good reasons to congratulate themselves on the excellent report Mr. Edwards had given them. The volumes were simply fascinating and contained a large quantity of information which was very useful to the Municipality. The Corporation, he thought, were not doing their duty by merely recording the letter.

The proposition was carried and the Corporation after transacting some more business, adjourned to Thursday next

THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION.

SITTING IN BOMBAY.

THE Indian Universities' Commission resumed its enquiry in the University Hall yesterday forenoon. The Commission is constituted as follows:—President the Hon. Mr. T. Raleigh, and members:—Mr. J. P. Hewett, Mr. Pedler, Dr. A.G. Bourne, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gooroo Das Banerjee, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, Mr. R. Nathan officiates as Secretary.

Dr. H. M. Masina said that his evidence would chiefly bear upon the Medical Faculty. It was extremely desirable that the University should be a teaching body and not simply an examining body as at present. In order to bring about such a change, it would involve a very serious and most difficult question of finance, which could be simplified or minimised by taking the existing colleges and institutions of the Presidency as recognised by the University to form a basis or an element for the revised teaching University. The suggestion, he made, was on the same lines as were proposed by an association for promoting the establishment of a teaching University in London, under the Presidency of Lord Reay in the year 1884. The existing professors, lecturers and teachers of the various recognised colleges and institutions should be recognised as University professors, lecturers and teachers. At present, he continued, the number of candidates who took up Latin, Greek, and similar subjects was very limited in some schools, and on that account there were some public schools which could not afford to employ the services of a teacher specially for those subjects. Such institutions could send their students to the University classes and give a certain pecuniary contribution towards the expenses of the University. As already suggested by some of the gentlemen who had given evidence previously professorships could be created for teaching the subjects of the higher and highest examinations. The colleges whose students attended such classes might similarly contribute to the funds of the University. Research Professorships might also be created, and so far as the medical faculty was concerned, there was room for the creation of a chair in pharmacology and therapeutics. This, he was sure, would be greatly supported by the advocates of the use of Indian drugs. By making this change, the University would have a greater influence for teaching than it had at the present time.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

He did not want to interfere with the internal management of the existing Universities.

Mr. Belgrami: I understand you to say that the new teaching body would teach matriculation students?—Yes, where they could not afford a special Latin teacher.

The sphere of influence of the Bombay University, he went on, would only extend through the Bombay Presidency and not beyond it, though as regards the affiliation of other institutions there was no necessity to put down any local limit, and there should not be any objection to affiliate institutions in the Bombay Presidency. A similar course at any rate was adopted by the Edinburgh University.

Dr. Mackichan: Would you approve of the Bombay University affiliating colleges within other Presidencies, the Bengal Presidency, for instance or the Madras Presidency?—My remarks only go so far as the candidates for the examinations are concerned.

Would you confine the sphere of the University to the Presidency then?—Yes, so far as prescribing its own curriculum goes, but if the curriculum of other Colleges is sufficient, then their candidates might be allowed to appear for our examinations.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: If this is not affiliation, what is it?—Recognition for examinations, at any rate that is what I mean.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: But that is affiliation.

Dr. Mackichan: A college in Benares might be affiliated to the Calcutta University and be under the control of the Calcutta University, but it could send its students to the Bombay University for examinations?—Yes.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE.

There was no doubt, he went on, that the present Senate of the University had become too large and unwieldy, and there was a great deal of truth in the statement, that fellowships had been given merely by way of compliment, and that only a small number of fellows attended the meetings of the Senate. The present unwieldy condition of the Senate, he was sorry to say, could not be easily limited either by a clean sweep of the existing Senate or by a gradual transition. One way of reducing the number of fellows would be to disqualify them for non-attendance, if they absented themselves from more than 30 per cent. of the meetings in the course of a year. This suggestion, however, could not be made universal, because it was not always possible for fellows to attend the meetings regularly. Similarly fellows residing a long way out of Bombay could not be made to vacate their fellowships under this rule. Gentlemen qualified to be fellows of the University, he went on, must be professors, lecturers, or teachers in recognised colleges or institutions; heads of leading high schools, distinguished graduates of the Bombay or other Universities and special benefactors of the University, as for instance those who contributed towards the establishment of professorships or gave large donations for the establishment of University laboratories or similar departments. The elections should be held biennially or at the latest triennially and the number of appointments should be limited at from 6 to 12. If this number were adopted, say for instance 12; 6 should be appointed by Government, 4 by the Senate and 2 by the graduates.

Mr. Bourne: You approve of election by graduates?—I do.

You have been told that graduates don't use their power intelligently. Is that true?—No.

Continuing he deprecated the idea that canvassing was carried on to any large extent.

THE SYNDICATE.

In regard to the Syndicate he believed that the existing arrangement was good enough though he thought it would be wise to make the following additions. In case the heads or principals of the following recognised colleges were at any time not members of the Syndicate, they must be appointed ex-officio Syndics: The Elphinstone College, the Deccan College, the Wilson College, the St. Xavier's College, the Ferguson College, the Dayaram-Jethwa-College, the Grant Medical College, and the College of Science. Practically the last included the whole of the fully recognised colleges in the Presidency. The Syndicate should also contain the Director of Public Instruction and also a representative of the Public High Schools. As regarded the last point, of course, he was not in a position to say which headmaster should be chosen. That point could be best decided by the heads of the various schools themselves.

Dr. Mackichan: You have suggested eleven names which must be on the Syndicate. Supposing they are elected, your Syndicate would normally have twenty-five members. You don't object to that?—No, I don't object to that.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

If they could succeed in remodelling the Senate of the University, he went on, he would say that the time had come when the Vice-Chancellor should be nominated for election by the Senate and not by the Chancellor.

Dr. Mackichan: Do you mean that the Senate should appoint him or recommend him to Government?—I think I ought to stick to what I have said, to say appoint him.

Continuing he said that it had been stated that many students began their university course without sufficient knowledge of English to profit from the lectures they attended. There was a great deal of truth in this statement, he was fully convinced that this was the result of the present faulty requirements of the curriculum and the standard of the matriculation examination. In former years, at any rate up to 1883 there was always a viva voce or oral examination in English. Moreover in those days English was taught from a double point of view; first to pass the Latin examination test and secondly to pass the oral examination test, and hence English was decidedly more thoroughly taught them than it was at the present time. The real cause for the poor knowledge of English in the case of the present students was the absence of this oral test. This test, he suggested, should be revived, and the examiners should give more time to it or a greater number of examiners should be appointed and paraphrasing should be made compulsory. If these changes were brought about he was certain that there would not be the cause to complain that the student's knowledge of English were deficient. Personally he would not make Latin compulsory, but as it was compulsory in all European Universities he would not press that point. He wanted the medical curriculum to be remodelled according to the requirements of the University of London, and of course in that case Latin would be necessary. He would prefer to see Latin included with French in the group of voluntary subjects. He had been thoroughly convinced of the utility of German and French for medical study during his last visit to Europe.

Dr. MacKichan: Do you think the Bombay University is bound to follow the lines of Western Education.—Not necessarily.

Is no your recommendation as to Latin largely based upon European methods?—Yes.

Do you wish to conform Eastern Education to European in this particular?—Only because it is necessary for the study of medicine.

Would it be right to revolutionise the whole system of Indian Education just for the sake of the London University? Would it not be better to bring that University to acknowledge our methods?—If it were possible of course I would do that.

The Hon. Mr. Bilgrami: The obvious solution of the difficulty is to give our homage to Edinburgh, and let the London University go, that is, if Edinborough will recognise our matriculation and not London?—But preference is often given to London qualifications and degrees.

EXAMINATIONS.

In regard to examinations he said he would confine his observations to the working of the only medical college in the Presidency, namely, the Grant Medical College, and the Examinations in Bombay. The two degrees that could be obtained were L. M. S., and M. D. L. M. S. was altogether a misnomer and it was also a most illogical and confusing nomenclature to call it a degree and give it the name of a licence. It was also not dignified to give a degree which was generally looked upon and also called a licence. It was only acknowledged as a degree within the four walls of the university and every there the members of the Senate did not look upon it as a degree but as a licence. Government and other public bodies thought all the less of it on account of its present designation. The Royal College of Physicans of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of India refused to look upon it as a degree and candidates of that University did not get the same concessions that were allowed to candidates who possessed a University degree. It would be seen that in the interest of medical students and for the dignity of the University it was necessary to abolish this misnomer and alter it to the name of a degree. When the change has been effected the Examination would be placed upon the same level as the M. B. degree of the London University:

THE MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

It would be necessary, he thought, to alter the present medical curriculum to bring it up to the M. B. standard of the London University. At present they had four examinations for the degree of L. M. and S. The present arrangement for the second and final examinations of the L. M. and S. were satisfactory, but the arrangement for the examination in solids and fluids, and the first examination in Medicine would have to be altered. It was most absurd to expect a candidate who had just begun to attend lectures to do some of the things that were required of him, and he thought it would be wise if these examinations were made to comply with the requirements of the Preliminary Scientific examination of the London University. At present the students did not go in for the M. B., because the Bombay M. B. was much higher than the M. B. standard of other Universities. The standard required was that the candidate should be a graduate in Arts and a graduate in Science. He had therefore to spend ten or even more years before he could become an M.B. of the Bombay University. The present system of the appointment of examiners as far as the Medical faculty went, was on the whole satisfactory. One or two at least of the examiners in any subject must have been an examiner in that subject on a previous occasion. The only thing he would like to suggest was that the syndics of the medical faculty be allowed to be visitors during the conduct of the examinations. That system of supervision would be better than the appointment of moderates. As to the standard of marks he would make the percentage of marks required to pass the first examination 35 per cent for the whole examination and for the higher examination 40 per cent.

The Commission then adjourned at 1 p. m. and proceeded to the Elphinstone College, where they were received by the Principal and Professors of the institution. Having made certain inquiries, the Commission shortly afterwards left, and resumed proceedings in the University Hall.

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

The Rev. R. Scott, Principal, Wilson College, said:—

This phrase has puzzled us in Western India. Its meaning must be dependent on local association. Our University is without qualification a teaching University. It was never anything else. The London University was for a time a purely examining body: that is to say it gave degrees to private candidates from any part of the United Kingdom though they might never have attended school or college. Here no student is admitted to a University examination unless he has kept full terms in a University College and been taught the complete course of prescribed study in a proper class-room. The number of students in our Presidency capitals is so large that it is impossible to teach all (as is done in Scotland) in one University College. If it were possible it would still be undesirable. Distinctive peculiarities should not be suppressed. And the rivalry of colleges, though it may contain elements of evil, is the chief safeguard for the maintenance of a high standard. Our system has grown up in consequence of and in adaptation to the circumstances and needs of the country. To attempt essential change would be unwise. But the question is asked:—should more be done by the University as distinict from the Colleges? In this question the University has its technical meaning, viz., the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows. These constitute the Senate—a body of changing character and opinions and possessed of no property except the special endowments, it administers and the fees it levies. Such a body cannot found a college, or do anything but administer special funds. I am of opinion, however, that Universities should benefit the public in whatever ways are possible. The University should maintain an up-to-date library for students, a museum for students of natural science, and well-equipped laboratories for students of the physical and chemical sciences. It might institute lectureships on the classical languages not taught in colleges, such as Pehlvi, Arabic, and certain aspects of Sanskrit, lectures also on ancient Oriental systems of thought and on archæology and kindred subjects. It might attempt occasional courses of lectures on subjects of general interest for the benefit of the general public, e.g., on Art or Music or Literature or Sociology. In no circumstances should it institute lectures on subject taught in the colleges, or in any sense assume an attitude of rivalry towards any recognised institution. Such action would put the Senate in a false position and prove mischievous. For the teaching of small advanced classes inter-collegiate arrangements might be made with the sanction of the Syndicate, as an occasional, not general practice.

CONSITUTION.

As regards the Syndicate my only point is that each full College at the seat of the University should have a representative on that body. I regard the Colleges at the seat of the University as practically, consituting the university. Uncountry Colleges I regard as the affiliated colleges and consider that they are sufficiently honoured by affiliation Inasmuch however as the Deccan College was an original part of the University and as the Engineering College is in Poona and it might be convenient to have other Institutions located there, this might be regarded as the Bombay and Poona University, so that the Poona Colleges would, like the Bombay colleges, have representatives in the Syndicate. As regards the Senate I do not agree with those who urge a large reduction in the number of that body. No doubt smaller numbers are more easily handled, and with large numbers a certain inconvenience is unavoidable. But it is not the case that in this Presidency evil has resulted to education from these members. Annually from two to three hundred students graduate, and it would not seem much if after years of good work ten of these should receive the honour of Fellowship. Hope of this honour must tend to keep alive a graduate's interest in educational questions and in branches of learning. The weakening of such a hope is to be deprecated. The opinion that the native graduates who are Fellows are unable to judge of the matters that come before the Senate is unreasonable. It is true that there are fellows who have not gone through a course of study; but of these the numbers will diminish from year to year. There is another class equally unservicable—the occasional European who takes no continuous interest in the University but may be called forth on a special occasion by a newspaper article to record his prejudice. But no system can be perfect. I think it will to encourage all distinguished graduates, and all graduates that afterwards make their mark in life, to maintain an active interest in the University. This cannot be done by a register of some thousands of names, or by purely honorary fellowships, but by such an arrangement as the present which combines honour and responsibility. I may add that as far as my experience goes native graduates do not (as some suppose) desire to lower the standard of passing. It is notorious that native examiners are more severe than European. I should fix 200 as the maximum limit of the Senate. All Professors of recognised colleges should have a certain status in the University and should be entitled to a seat at Convocation. Colleges should not be supervised by the Senate. The judgment of students is quite as valuable as that of any other body. All Colleges should have a fair field, and none should be bolstered up by artificial means of gifts or rewards or other influence.

CURRICULUM OF STUDY.

I take up this, and one or two other points in order to my opinion as to how the Standard of Education may be raised and the methods of teaching improved. The primary matter is the improvement of school ducation. The pupil goes through three successive stages—the Vernacular, the Anglo-Vernacular and the High School. It is possible that more rapid progress might be made all through; but the University is concerned only with the Matriculation Examination. The revision and remodelling of this examination might however beneficially effect the standards below Matriculation. It is desirable that the average age of boys entering college should be increased by about one year. This can be effected only indirectly by increasing the amount of work to be gone through in schools. Perhaps it would be well to constitute an additional school standard. My suggestions as regards the examination are these. I. First as to English,—As regards knowledge of poetry the recent tendency has been retrograde. I have not thought of this point in connection with knowledge of the language, i.e, the power of conversation, but English poetry is more valuable than prose for stimulating thought and for enriching the mind. I think of it as an element of culture; and it is a pain to be constantly finding students who are ignorant of the most familiar lines of the most exquisite poems. I therefore recommend that there be two papers in English—one chiefly on the grammar of the language and one on selected passages of prose and poetry prescribed by the University. The paraphrase should be of an unseen passage. 2. Second Language.—As the Matriculation Examination is preparatory to a college career a language recognised in the Arts' curriculum as a second language should be a compulsory part of the examination. At present this is not so. Many matriculate without any knowledge of the second language which they must study afterwards. This fact tends to lower the standard of education. 3. As to Mathematics.—I think the algebra should include quadratic equation's. 4. Science.—This is, perhaps, the most important point. The present arrangement is very unsatisfactory. Three sciences are prescribed for one paper and none of them is profitably taught or studied. They are mechanics chemistry, astronomy. Neither chemistry nor astronomy can be properly taught in Indian schools. I am informed on high authority then even in England the teaching of chemistry to boys is unprofitable. I am of opinion that there should be one branch of science honestly taught, viz., mechanics or dynamics with as a alternative, chiefly for girls, Botany. This would prepare the student for the Physics taught in the second year as would enable the professor to devote more time to the most advanced portions thereof. The general effect of this revision would be to give us students with more mature minds at the commencement of their career, more able, therefore, to profit by college lectures and to study with more thoroughness the work of the curriculum. I come now to the undergraduate curriculum. On the preliminary question whether the students have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures the answer is in the affirmative. There is some difficulty at the bigining especially if the Professors utterance is not distinct and boys from country villages are at a disadvantage compared with town boys, but the evil remedies itself and requires no special treatment. The question whether the course is not too much a task laid on the memory and too little a training of the reasoning and other faculties is one that may be raised in connection with all Universities in the world. In the highest examinations in Britain the receptive and assimilative faculties tell better than the original or inventive. I do not think that things are much worse here than elsewhere but I make the following suggestions:—(1.) In the Classical Language and also in English unseen passages might (as recommended by Pincipal Macmillan) be introduced. (2.) The Voluntary Subject Roman History and Jurisprudence should be withdrawn. (3.) The two papers on History in the B. A. (compulsory part) might be withdrawn, and a philosophical subject substituted. (4.) In Languages and History the books or periods prescribed should be oftener changed. The chief defect of the Bombay curriculum is on the side of philosophy. Nothing is compulsory except Deduction Logic. There is a voluntary group, Logic and Ethics. But even that insufficiently prescribed. There is practically no Psychology or Study of Mind and no History of Philosophy. In giving my opinion that there should be one compulsory paper in Philosophy (say Ethics) I do not mean that the voluntary Philosophy should be withdraw. The subject is large enough for both. The Second Language question is one of great difficulty. Here the places of Greek and Latin are taken by Sanskrit and English. If there were only Hindu students Sanskrit could be made compulsory. But for European, Eurasian and Goanese students the classical language is Latin. And for Mahomedan and Parsee students still further provision has to be made. The classical languages Pehlvi, Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew, are at present allowed, but they are not regularly taught in any affiliated college. Two living languages—Persian and French—have been admitted and have obtained a place from which they cannot easily be dislodged. My opinion is that while these two languages should be encouraged, they should not be allowed a place amongst the classical languages, but should rather alternate with some other subject such as ancient or India History; or after a certain stage they might alternate with English. As regards science I think it doubtful whether Botany and Zoology should be part of the B. A. course. But if so I should regard these two as constituting one subject (Biology), and should require a student, whose voluntary subject is science, to take two of these three—Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Biology. Text-books are necessary in philosophical and political subjects which are handled variously otherwise we might see all the students of the college pass and all of other colleges fail. Of course, no Professor is limited to the text-book, but students must know what they are to be examined on. There are other two subjects bearing on the standard of teaching which I wish to refer to. One is the affiliation of colleges. Colleges should not be unnecessarily multiplied, and as a rule remote country colleges should be recognised only for the first two years of study. It is not possible for all the colleges to have competent equipment according to modern requirements, nor can students in remote districts attain to the culture that contact with a great city and with educated minds imparts. My other point has reference to Government colleges are called model colleges; but here they are poorly equipped and are the least progressive. What I call attention to specially is the rule by which the Secretary of State is said to be guided in making appointments, viz., that the professor must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. The rule is objectionable as a creation of previlege, one of many devices for confining the higher service of India to certain classes. In effect it excludes, I think, the majority of those in England who are skilled educationists, and practically the whole of Scotland and Ireland. Graduates of Oxford are Supreme in their knowledge of Latin and Greek, but in India they are not employed in the teaching of these languages. To this rule it is partly at least due that modern thought is so little studied and modern sciences so little developed.

In reply to the President Rev. Scott said that as a rule Colleges should not be supervised by the Syndicate; they might, however be supervised, in the beginning. If they admitted the principle of supervision, they did not know what situation might arise and what prejudices might be created against any college.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Don't you think that the Syndicate should have some control over the staff?—I do not think it is necessary.

If a college was badly managed or equipped, things would naturally adjust themselves, and the students would leave such a college.

Continuing he said that the University consisted of good and bad colleges, and he would exercise a strict watch when such colleges were affiliated.

Mr. Justice Banerjee: Should fellowships be for life or for a limited period only?—For a lengthened period of ten or fifteen years.

Your reason for that opinion?—A fellow is appointed when he is about 35 years of age. If he is a fellow for fifteen years he is useful by the time he is fifty. (Laughter). I would appoint a gentleman connected with education for life.

Mr. Justice Chandavarker: Do students work harder now than they did before?—They work very hard three or four months before the examination.

Do they devote a proper number of hours to physical exercise?—More than a third part of our students go in for physical exercise.

Do you think that there is a tendency on the part of the students to devote more time to physical exercise than before during the last few years?—I should think so. The students of the Elphinstone College devote themselves to physical exercise whether it is with a view to health or for the pleasure of it, I cannot say.

Mr. Tripathi, who is the author of some Gujrati works, and who lately practised as a pleader on the Appellate Side of the High Court, was next examined. He put in a long written statement which the President said would be placed on record.

Professor Sanjana of the Samaldas College, Bhownaggar, said that it was expedient to enlarge the provisions of the Act of Incorporation of the Bombay University so as to make it clear that the University might be held competent to teach as well as to examine. It was desirable that each University should have a sphere of influence of its own. It was expedient to limit the number of Fellows by prescribing a maximum. It was desirable as well as expedient to prescribe qualifications of persons to be appointed Fellows. It was desirable to provide that Fellowships shall be vacated by non-attendance at meetings for one whole year. With the above provisions there was no necessity for making Fellowships terminable. It was not necessary to place the syndicate on a statutory basis. It was thought desirable to revert to the old number, ten of Syndics, the Deans being of this number provided that the Boards of Studies be appointed as consultative bodies to help them. It was evident that Government had been adequately represented on the Syndicate for many years past, but the mofussil colleges had had hardly any representation—a state of things which was required to be altered. It was necessary to have Boards of Studies in the several subjects of each Faculty. These should be elected by each Faculty from amongst its own members, as as well as from distinguished specialists who were not members of the Senate. If the University was recognised as a teaching body, a commencement might be made by providing for teaching in the subjects of the M. A. degree. It was thought advisable to keep the B. A. course of the same length as at present, but the number of examinations for the degree should be two instead of three; that the number of necessary subjects at the degree examinations be reduced, and the number and scope of voluntary papers be in proportion increased, and that voluntary subjects might be introduced even at the Intermediate examination.

In reply to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the witness entered into a lengthy statement on the question of the study of the vernaculars. He strongly advocated the study of the vernaculars up to the Matriculation standard. He expressed it as his opinion that the several subjects required for the Matriculation examination might be studied through the vernaculars. He gave his own instance in which he said he learned his mathematics and his mechanic through the vernacular. If they at all desired to develope the vernaculars, it should be done through the Sanskrit language.

The Commission then adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning.

THE FAR EAST.

THE MILITARY DISASTER IN JAPAN.

TROOPS LOST IN THE SNOW.

FATAL MANŒUVRES.

The "Kobe Herald" of the 29th January, gives the following account of the disaster which recently overtook a force of Japanese soldiers:—

A tragic and extraordinary disaster to a large company of Japanese soldiers is reported from North Japan. A dispatch from Aomori (the terminus of the Tokaido Railway north of Tokio) states that 210 men under command of Major Yamaguchi of the Second Battalion, Fifth Regiment, stationed at Hirosaki, in the Aomori region, started on a winter march to a well-known mountain, Hokkoda san, in the district, on the 23rd inst. The men were to spend the night on the mountain and return to quarters on the following day. Not a man returned on the 24th, nor on the following day, and enquiry was instituted. It was ascertained on Monday (27th) that all the men with the exception of a corporal had been frozen to death. The entire regiment and towns-people of Hirosaki set out in search of the missing men.

An official dispatch to the War Department has the following particulars:—

The detachment under the command of Major Yamaguchi set out for Hakkoda san on the 23rd inst. It consisted of 210 officers and men. They were to spend one night on the mountain and then return to barracks. The men did not return up to the 25th and anxiety was then felt for their safety. A detachment of men was sent to search for the missing company and it proceeded towards the mountain on the morning of the 25th. They discovered Captain Kaminari and two petty officers nearly dead in the snow at Tomokino some miles from Hirasaki and these men were immediately attended to. One of the petty officers was already beyond help however, and Capt. Kaminari was unconscious. The second petty officer fortunately recovered and told the fate of the company. It was learned that the company met with a frightful snow storm on the day they set out. They reached Tomokino with great difficulty and it was found impossible to proceed further. It was decided to camp there, but the men were short of fuel for fires. Rations had been brought away for two days only. It was found impossible for the whole 210 men to move in one body and the officer in command ordered his men to form small parties and attempt to reach a village. This was done, but the surviving petty officer does not know where all proceeded. The whole regiment stationed at Hirosaki barracks on receipt of the news left in search of the missing men but what success met their efforts is not yet known.

Major Tamura and Medical Officer Takeya were sent to Hirosaki on Tuesday evening from Tokio.

Another Amori dispatch to the 'Mainichi' states that over 140 of the men, including Major Yamaguchi, were frozen to death on the night of the 23rd and 60 men are missing. Captain Kaminari and two petty officers were discovered by the rescue party on the 27th. One petty officer recovered (as stated in the dispatch to the War Department). The whole of the Fifth Regiment (the 'Mainichi' message says) has been searching for the dead and missing men since the morning of the 27th (Monday.)

The latest dispatch from Aomori, appearing in a late issue of the "Asahi," states that it is confirmed that Major Yamaguchi, Captains Kaminari, Kuraishi, and Okitsu, Lieutenants Nakano, Ohashi, Ito, and Midzuno (Viscount), Ensign Suzuki, Medical Officer Nagai, and 199 non-commissioned officers and men lost their lives. Only one man, a corporal as already stated, was rescued. The men of the Fifth Regiment are distributed throughout eighteen posts and they are continuing the search for the bodies of the unfortunate men.

The following special telegram is published by the "N.-C. Daily News":—Tokio, February 5.

The corpses hitherto recovered at Aomori number 105. The search operations are now interrupted by violent snowstorms.

The purpose of the original expedition was to ascertain the possibility of utilising the inland route for recovering command of the coastwise railway in the event of the latter's seizure by an enemy landing on the northern shore of Nippon. Failing such possibility, the Aomori garrison is liable to be isolated from the rest of the defensive force in the north-eastern provinces.

A pioneer detachment having explored the route the week previously, this second expedition did not apparently involve serious hazards; but the troops were overtaken by a snowstorm of unprecedented violence and lost their way among the moors and mountains.

The men preserved their discipline to the last and obeyed orders throughout. Fourteen of them, of whom seven ultimately perished, carried their commanding officer to a place of shelter.

THE AUDIENCE AT PEKING.

THE EMPEROR DESCRIBED.

The Peking correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" wrote on the 23rd ult:—Yesterday was the first time for testing the new regulations concerning audience of the foreign Ministers with the Emperor of China. Six Ministers had to present their credentials entitling them to be regarded as Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary. They were the Ministers for Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan and Portugal. They all entered from the main south entrance at the Chienmên, and passed on to the Wumen, or the south gate of the Forbidden City palace. Each Minister was accompanied by all the members of his Legation—all of whom rode in sedan chairs—and by a mounted guard from the military contingent. There were altogether over sixty chairs. The British and the French made the finest appearance. All those riding in chairs, save the Ministers, left their chairs at the Wumen and walked the rest of the distance in the palace precincts. The Ministers were carried inside where they were transferred to Imperial chairs with yellow trappings in the style of mountain chairs. The whole company except the military, which had left for the east gate of the Forbidden City, then proceeded to one of the side buildings, where the Ministers and secretaries of the Foreign Office were in waiting. The foreign Ministers one by one with their suits were conducted to the audience hall where the Emperor receives each morning his own officials. The Minister having entered the hall to a position in front of the Emperor who sat on his throne, read his address which was handed to the Emperor and by him placed on a table in front of him. The Emperor then picked up and address of his own and handed it to Prince Ching to be read. Fitting references to each country were made and wishes for perpetual peace. The ceremony was conducted with satisfaction, a worthy beginning of a new era. The barriers of the past in the audience question are broken down. The Son of Heaven is treated with becoming dignity but not as god. In fact his appearance indicated mental weakness and physical incapacity. The Empress-Dowager was not present, though she is the real ruler.

THE ATTACK ON THE BERLIN MISSION.

The burning of the Berlin Mission in the Fa Yun District says the "China Mail" is a clear indication of the strong feeling which exists in that part of the Kwangtung Province between the Christian converts and their heathen brethren, and is, we fear, prevalent in many other places. The coolness and daring with which this outrage was carried out is anything but reassuring. It was no secret midnight attack; but on the forenoon of February 6, the premises were deliberately set on fire. The missionary with his family were obliged to flee, losing all their belongings. The outrage, or rather the feeling that led to the outrage, is directly traceable to two things. The first is the order which the District Magistrate received to punish the ringleaders in the riots of 1900. The paying of the indemnity for the destruction of the mission property, compared with this, was a small matter. Unfortunately, this determination to mete out punishment to the leaders in the outrages of eighteen months ago was not carried out at the time. The second cause that has been at work was the effort these men made to secure themselves by seeking admission to the Roman Catholic Church.

THE HONGKONG BANK.

SERIOUS THEFTS BY A SHROFT.

A shroff in the employ of a compradore at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been arrested at Hongkong on a charge of stealing nearly dols. 25,000. The thefts are believed to extend over a lengthy period, and have only just come to light. The arrest was made on the 12th instant by Sargeant Kerr, who went down to the Bank and found the accused sitting at his desk in total ignorance of what was coming. He made no objection, submitting quietly to be taken into custody. The arrest has come as a surprise to many, the accused being a well-known figure at the Bank, where he has been employed for a number of years and where, by his obliging manner and businesslike methods, he had earned general appreciation. Although the money stolen is in reality that of the Bank, it will not lose one cent in the matter, the security paid by the compradore who employed the accused being sufficient to cover the amount of the loss, on February 14th before Mr. F. M. Hazeland at the Hongkong magistracy, Wong Hoi Pang pleaded guilty to the larceny of 20,355 dollars.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending February 14th, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	717	538
Karachi	62	49
Poona (including Cantonment).	126	120
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	7	6
Kaira	331	200
Broach	197	158
Surat	77	59
Thana	49	41
Khandeish	564	436
Nasik	70	58
Poona (excluding City)	164	144
Satara	724	527
Sholapur	235	183
Kolaba	19	12
Ratnagiri	13	8
Belgaum	713	556
Dharwar	693	514
Kanara	10	5
Hyderabad (Sind).	24	14
Kathiawar	33	27
Kolhapur	634	426
Cutch	42	41
Rewa Kantha	68	50
Baroda territory	165	125
Sachin	15	11
Janjira	28	25
Aundh	14	8
Savanur	31	26
Total	5,881	4,403
Week ending February 7th	7,022	5,232
Total to date	653,833	512,485

Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, (excluding City) Shikarpur, upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha Palanpur, Savantwadi Akalkot and Bhor were free during the week.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	5	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	15	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	47	23	51
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	22	15	25
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	15	57
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	12	18
G Mahim and Worli	9	15	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	25	33
Total	132	128	255
Total plague deaths to date	104,621	92,350	
Same date last year	161	187	339

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA—SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

Thirty Footer Race—For Yachts on the R B Y Club list not exceeding 30 feet linear rating, Y R A. time allowances for rating. Entrance fee Rs 10. 1st prize Rs 100, 2nd prize Rs 50. Course No 7—17·6 miles start at 2-15 p m.

Boat's name.	Owners.
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Turquoise	Mr C A R Crommelin

Cruisers H'cap Race for 'Town Cup'—For Cruising Ca in Yachts of 5 tons (T M) and over on the R B Y C list; to race in cruising trim with all ordinary cruising fittings on board. Entrance fee Rs 10. 1st prize Town Cup, 2nd prize Rs 75. Course No 17—21 miles start at 2 p m

Boat's name.	Entered by	Owners.
Forella		Mr G V Scovell
Stella		Col H W Boyd, I M S
Isca		Mr James P Chrystal

Yachts H'cap (Class B) Race—For all Yachts on the R B Y Club list not entered for the Cruiser's H'cap. Entrance fee Rs 5. 1st prize Rs 60, 2nd prize Rs 30. Course No 10—12·5 miles started at 2-30 p m

Boat's name.	Owners.
Mannikin	Officers, R A
Pixie	Mr E R Smetham
Janetta	Officers, R E

REGATTA—THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

H E Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race—For Yachts of any size belonging to the R B Y C,—Y R A. Time allowances for rating. The winning Yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year. Entrance fee Rs 10. 1st prize Rs 150, 2nd prize Rs 75, and 3rd prize Rs 50. Course No 4—14·8 miles. Started at 2-30 p m

Tomtit Class Race—For Boats of the 'Tomtit' class. Entrance fee Rs 5. 1st prize Rs 60, 2nd prize Rs 30 and 3rd prize Rs 20. Course No 1 followed by Course No 13·9 miles. Start at 3 p m

Ship's Boats H'cap Race—For Man-o-war and bona fide Ship's open to boats of any size with 'Fancy Rig'. Entrance fee Rs 3. 1st prize Rs 45, 2nd prize Rs 30 and 3rd prize Rs 10. Course No 10—12·5 miles. Start at 2-45 p m

Bunder Boat Race—For Licenced Karachi and jolly Boats Entrance free. 1st prize Rs 25, 2nd prize Rs 12. Course No 1—7·1 miles. Start at 3-15 p m

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Wednesday next.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Appeal for Judgment.

1157—Chitnis M and M—Shantaram Narayen Dabholkar vs Jamsetjee Nussirwanjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

780-00—Jamsetjee and R—Damodar Ramchandra vs Sitaram Dhondeo and another—K B Mehta.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

611-01—Pestonji R and K—Babai widow vs Cunji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

30-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Ossman vs Yamnabai—Mulla and M.

184-00—Matubhai J and M—Yasin bin Abdul and another vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Bulan and others—Mulla and M. Shastri B and N, and Mirza and M.

603-01—Thakurdas D and Co—Kalnjee Jairam Naronjee vs Sarabai Vaijshanker and another—Baishanker and K and Little and Co.

677-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Naharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

658-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Naharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

737-01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kullanjee vs Vijbhukandas Jadavji—Chitnis M and M.

517-01—Dikshit and D—Hajee Ranchhoddas Bhutvalkar and another vs Narayen Ranchhoddas Pandas and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

290-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhusan and another—R N Motabhoy. Part heard.

303-01—Shamrao and M—Vanmali Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.

235-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Keshar Vahoo and another vs Ranchhordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hossain Haji and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and C and C and V.

333-01—In person a pauper—Apolonia vs J A de Souza and others—Sorabjee and J. Part heard.

833-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—S B and N.

58-03—Nanu and H—Kaikushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Dinshaw Eduljee Vatcha and others—Dikshit and D and Madhavjee V.

719-99—Kanitkar and S—M Ramgopal and others vs M Lalljimull and others—Pestonji R and K.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

800-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juna vs Rustomjee Framjee Kharas—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

413-00—Thakurdas and Co—Motichund Hurukhchund vs Bai Kashibai widow.

794-00—In person—A pauper, Jehangir Nowrojee vs Muncherjee Bhikhajee Vadilal and another—Unwala and P.

306-00—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee vs The Gadag Cotton S and W Co—Malvi H and M.

256-00—Payne G S and M—Hursukdas Mahakison and another vs Nurotumram Tulsiram and others—Daphtary and F.

775-00—Payne G S and M—Ramchund Kupa and another vs Jijeebai widow and another—Dapatary and F.

864-00—In person—Nanoo bai vs Harchandra Dashrutjee and another—Bhaishunker and K and R N Motabhoy.

714-00—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kassibai widow and others—B V N Kirtikar.

536-00—Payne G S and M—Koolsoombai and others—vs Rajumbai widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

729-99—Framjee and D—Abdul Russul Cassum and others vs Rahimtoola Samji and others—Thakurdas and Co.

101-00—Sorabjee and J—Marimoal vs Rumbai and others—In person.

854-00—Jehangir and S—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Abdulabhoy Laljee and others—Bigelow G and W and P G Shah.

778-00—Madhowjee V for Pauper—Heerabai vs Somwar Keshav and others—Sorabjee and J.

HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual Athletic Sports meeting of the above Association was held on the Bombay Gymkhana ground yesterday. Prizes for various sports were competed for by the senior and junior candidates from the High Schools and similar institutions in Bombay. The sports began with the throwing of the Cricket ball in which N. Stevenson of the Cathedral High School won the first prize for a throw of 74yds 1ft. 2in; Hildreth V. of the same High School obtained the 2nd prize, Da Souza of St. Mary's stood third with a throw of 94yds 8ft 10 in.

This was followed by 100 yards race for boys under 12. R Poloba of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School was the winner and next to him was Mahomed Umer of the same school, and Duffy of St. Mary's came third.

The 100 yards race for boys under 14 was won by A. Duffy of St. Mary's, W. Mahomed of Anjuman was 2nd, Garrlock from the Cathedral third. Other races of 100 yards for boys under 16; 100 yards open; 220 yards for boys under 14; quarter mile open, will be decided to-day.

In the Wide Jump, open, N. Stevenson of the Cathedral High School was first with a leap of 16ft-4 in; R. S. Anjikya of the Elphinstone High School being second with a jump of 14ft-10 in; C. Alvares of the Education Society High School third with a jump of 14ft-8 in.

In the open high jump C. Alvares of the Education Society High School was bracketed with Nazareth of St. Mary's with a jump of 4ft.-11in. Fido of the Cathedral High School took the third prize with a 4ft. jump. Of the boys under 16 who competed for high jump E. Winckler of the Cathedral stood first with a jump of 4ft.-10in. Noronha of St. Mary's and Rezak of Proprietory and Fort were the next prizemen. In the wide jump for boys under 16 D'Souza Cagitan of St. Xavier's carried off the first prize, having jumped a distance of 15ft.-11in. Balumia was the second with a jump of 14ft.-5in while Gulam Ali stood third with a distance of 13ft-9 1-2inches. There were few competitors for the pole jump. Gonsalves of St. Xavier's stood first with a jump of 8 feet. De Monte of the same institution was second with 7 feet 9 inches; and Hogan of St. Mary's stood third with a 7 feet 6 inches jump. In the Tug-of-War the following High Schools proved successful in the first round:—Fort and Proprietory, Elphinstone, New High, and St. Mary's. The finals will be decided to-day when other rounds will be played out. An Open Bicycle Race was run by candidates in two batches in each of which Hepworth of the Cathedral and Kathgora of the N. H. School came first, and Hildreth of the Cathedral and Master of the F. and P. High School were second.

BANK NOTES AND WRECKS.

The Government at Washington destroys about £300 000, worth of paper money every day; worn-out stuff that is worthless as currency. They turn it into pulp and afterwards it is made into car wheels. In that form it may circulate several years more. For every note thus destroyed a new one of the same denomination is manufactured. Therefore don't worry. There will always be bank notes enough for us; the only trouble is to get them safely and snugly lodged in our pockets. And that is as hard a trick in America as it is in England.

Gold and silver coins also wear out and go to the melting pot to be recast. Wherever there is friction there is destruction more or less rapid.

It is the tendency of things to go to pieces that led Mrs. Elizabeth Shirt to speak of herself as a physical wreck. Ships that get fast on rocks and are there hammered into bits by the waves, obviously suggested the comparison.

In her own account, written on the 10th August, 1900, she gives us the main facts. There is nothing novel in them, which is all the worse; for if cases like hers are *common*, the reasons for trying to prevent them or to cure them, are all the more imperative and pressing. Suppose, out of every four vessels navigating English waters, one at least got wrecked between the Scillies and the Isle of Wight.

Why, man, it would almost wake up the Admiralty. And yet the community is full of just such "physical wrecks" as Mrs. Shirt says she was. Surely there must be both weak vessels and bad steering in this part of the sea.

In plain talk her story runs this way:—For fully twenty years I was subject to bronchitis and indigestion. I was never free from these ailments; never well. Even in the best of the summer weather my breathing was bad, and as soon as ever the cold and wet of winter set in I was laid up altogether.

"In December, 1897, the influenza gripped tight hold of me and for some days my condition was critical. At last after a stiff fight, I recovered from the influenza, but it left me weak and exhausted, with the bronchitis worse than before.

"Nearly everything I ate made me sick or else caused a sinking, gnawing pain in the chest, as if something wanted to come up but could not."

(There are certain complaints which seem to do more damage with their tails than with their jaws—as whales do when they fight sailors in the sea. One of the worst of these is influenza; its action on the stomach and on the nerves that control digestion leaves them like a house without doors or windows—open to every thief and tramp who comes along.)

"Well," continues Mrs. Shirt, "this will help you to understand what I mean by a physical wreck. Sometimes I had to gasp like a fish out of water and was so wheezy my breathing could be heard all over the house."

"Then," says Mrs. Shirt, "a dry, hard cough fastened on me and shook my body through and through. Sometimes I got black in the face with it, and the sweat rolled off me as if I were in a steam bath. Often I thought I should burst a blood vessel and die right out of hand.

"My sleep was so broken, and I ate so little, that a mere walk across the room tired me more than once when I walked for miles. Then there was that queer thump, thump, thump, at the top of my head; what caused it I don't know.

"My face was the colour of mahogany and I was such a wreck I fancied my time in this world was nearly up.

"The doctor attended me for a long while and did all he could, but when at last I was sure his medicine was doing me no good I gave over taking it and began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup. And that helped me as a mother's hands under its arms helps a toddling baby.

"I was better from the first bottle, and went on taking the Syrup and improving until I was completely cured. This was three years ago, and I have never had a touch of my old complaint since. I cannot praise the Syrup enough." (Signed) Elizabeth Shirt, Hibbert Street, Newtown, New Mills, Near Stockport.

Oh, how many "physical wrecks" Mother Seigel's medicines have rebuilt and sent sailing again over Life's great ocean.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts in all district.

Winds are generally light and variable in direction.

Except in the south of the Peninsula, the temperature both maximum and minimum is generally in excess of normal. The maximum temperature varied from 103° at Surat to 83° at Sirsa and the minimum from 51° at Sirsa to 76° at Cochin.

The sky is cloudless in all districts.

No rain fell at any station.

A small area of low pressure lies over Sind, but it has little or no influence on the weather.

Last week's summary.—Pressure was in slight or moderate excess of normal over Sind and Gujarat and in large excess elsewhere. the temperatur variations showed an excess of from 4° to 9° in the maximum temperature in Sind, Cutch, Rajputana, the Punjab North-West Provinces Central India and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Malegaon and Jubbulpore. The sky was partially cloudy in the south of the Peninsula and in the extreme north, but there was not a drop of rain at any of the reporting stations. Cold weather storms were absent and the low pressure area over Gujarat had little or no influence on weather. The situation in the Panjab and over Northern India remained much the same as during the last week.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The House has never been particularly kind to its fair vistors. Long ago, in the days when duchesses sold their kisses for votes the House of Lords forbade them to enter, and a battle royal ensued between the ladies and the peers. The Lord Chancellor, through Sir William Saunderson, had sworn with an oath that he would not let them in, and the Duchess of Queensberry, with an oath equally vehement, had sworn that the ladies should come. This being reported, we read in an old diary, "the peers resolved to starve them out; an order was made that the doors should not be opened till they had raised their siege." These amazons now showed themselves qualified for the duty even of foot soldiers; they stood there till five in the afternoon, without either sustenance or intermission, every now and then playing volleys of thumps kicks, and raps against the door, with so much violence that the speakers in the House were scarce heard. At last, by strategy worthy of a general, the ladies "all rushed in, and placed themselves in the front row of the gallery."

They had been waiting since nine o'clock in the morning and having established themselves in the best seats of the gallery, they remained till an hour before midnight, applauding or hissing to their heart's content or making known their feelings, to quote the diarist again, "not only by smiles and winks, but by noisy laughs and apparent contempts." Those who remember the excitement in the House of Commons when a lady clapped her hands some years ago will imagine the state of things on the night when the Duchess of Queensberry defied the Lord Chancellor. The clapping of hands in the Ladies' Gallery in 1888, was, unless memory betrays one, the last disturbance of the solemnity of Parliament by a mere woman. An Indian subject of a delicate nature was to come before the House, and the speaker issued instructions that ladies seeking admission should be advised of the nature of the business. The advice had little effect, however; nearly all the ladies decided to brave the discussion and remain. It was at the close of the debate that a loud clapping of hands was heard, and a millionaire now dead, who sat on the Government Front Bench, was unchivalrous enough to point out the Ladies' Gallery as the place from which the noise proceeded.

As though to balance its lack of chivalry in one direction, the House of Commons has allowed the ladies a little privilege which no other visitors to its precincts ever enjoy. Perhaps because they are so nearly invisable from the benches, the ladies are permitted to remain in the House during prayers. No other strangers may remain in the House when the doorkeeper fills the lobbies with his familiar cry, Speaker at Prayers! For three hundred years and more the House of Commons has been opened solemnly with prayer. In 1570 a montion was proposed and carried that the speaker should say a prayer each morning at half-past eight, and every member making default to forfeit fourpence to the poor man's box. The mover of the resolution spoke for two hours, but it is not recorded that the speaker ever followed his example and prayed for so long.

How many people have ever heard the prayer with which Parliament is opened each day? There are three—one for the King, another for the Royal Family and the third for Parliament—and the Chaplain recites them impressively, the speaker giving the responses. This is the prayer for Parliament: Almighty God we Thine unworthy servants, here gathered together in Thy Name, do most humbly beseech Thee to grant, that we having Thy fear always before our eyes, and laying aside all private interests, prejudices, and partial affections, the result of all our counsels may be to the glory of Thy blessed Name, the maintenance of true religion, and justice, the safety, honour, and happiness of the King, the public wealth, peace and tranquillity of the realm, and the uniting and knitting together of hearts of all persons and estates within the same, in true Christian love and charity, one towards another, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour Amen."

The ladies, too, who have the privilege of listening to prayers, have the privilege of having their own way in other things—outside their gallery. It was the ladies who one Wednesday evening in the June of 1884 provided the House of Commons with one of the oddest spectacles which have ever been witnessed there. The speaker had left the chair early as is his Wednesday wont, and the corridors were quiet, when a group of ladies began to play at Parliament on the floor of the House. A lady in white took the chair, and others sat down at the Clerk's table and in the Ministerial seats. The officials of the House, cowed, perhaps into submission, stood by in silence apparently enjoying the pantomime. Such sights are not frequently witnessed in the home of the Mother of Parliaments, and only the ladies would have dared to present it. But it was, after all, a happy and harmless revenge.

It will soon be the fashion for Urban District Councils to appoint a tombstone censor; the Chesham Council has afforded the latest example of interference as to the way in which deceased persons shall be commemorated on their tombstones. Most people will be inclined to resent such interference as part of the impertinence of which even such dignified authorities as district councils are capable. One remembers the burial board which set itself up some years ago as censor of the late Poet Laureate. The friends of a dead man had submitted an epitaph for his gravestone, and the clerk read out the lines to the council:—

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

The council listened attentively, wondering, no doubt, what it all meant, and then a councillor objected. "That's what I call doggery," he said, and the council rejected the epitaph.

Mr. Carnegie has been interesting himself in his own epitaph, and his choice shows that he is as generous in his appreciation of help as with his millions. "Here lies a man," he suggests for his epitaph, "who knew how to get around him men much cleverer than himself." He is not the only man who has thought of his gravestone. The sailor who had spent his life upon the sea, and was finally upset in a canal boat, gasped out with his latest breath: "Epitaph—Drowned at Sea." and he was one of a great host of people who have been anxious as to the inscription by which they should be known to posterity. The most famous of all epitaphs belongs to fiction and must be set down to the credit of Dr. George MacDonald, who is spending the evening of his life in loneliness and pathos at Bordighera.

No book on epitaphs, if ever one is written, would be complete without the "bon mot" of Lord Erskine to Dr. Parr, whose wit has lived a century after him. Meeting the Lord Chancellor, with whom he was friendly, the doctor "said: "Erskine I mean to write your epitaph when you die" Doctor," anwered the great lawyer, "it is almost a temptation to commit suicide." Which reminds us of another story. Gibbon, the historian, had a rival in a French physician for the favour of a Society lady, and the doctor was one day annoyed by Gibbon's monopolising the lady's company. "When my Lady Elizabeth Foster is made ill by your twaddle" said the doctor in a loud tone "I will cure her." "And when my Lady Elizabeth Foster is dead from your prescriptions," said the historian "I will immortalise her."

Monday was Queen Victoria's wedding day. Both the central figures in the brilliant ceremonies of this day in sixty-two years ago have passed away, but there are still some who remember the splendid scene in the Chapel Royal, St. James. Lord Melbourne entered the chapel in front of the Queen carrying the Sword of State, and Her Majesty, then a girl of twenty, wore round her shoulders the collar of the Garter, and on her head a wreath of orange blossom. One of the ladies in-waiting has left us a picture of the girl Queen as she left the chapel with her husband. "The Queen's look and manner were very pleasing; great happiness in her countenance; and her look of confidence and comfort at the Prince, when they walked away as man and wife, was very pleasing to see. I understand she is in extremely high spirits since."

Queen Victoria has set down in her journal her own feelings after the wedding. "Oh, how I feel for my dearest, precious husband at this moment." she wrote. "Father, brother, friends country—all has he left for me. God grant that I may be the happy person, the "most" happy person, to make this dearest, blessed being happy and contented! What is in my power to make him happy I will do." The proceedings in Parliament on the eve of the marriage were not such as to make Prince Albert happy and the Queen's journal records her indignation at the course events took in the House of Commons. A long and heated discussion took place on the proposal to grant £50,000 a year to the Prince, and ultimately the grant was limited to £30,000. Prince Albert learned of these things on his way to England, and complained bitterly in a letter to the Queen. "All I have to say," he concluded, "is, that while I possess your love they cannot make me unhappy."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. W. E. D. SCOTT, Princeton University, U. S., has an interesting Paper on the song of birds. There is a tendency in wild birds to interpolate new phrases into their normal song, or to acquire new songs. Birds in confinement also learn to sing by tuition. Caged birds tend to imitate sounds that strike their attention. Wild birds for instance mocking birds and cat birds have been heard to imitate the songs of other birds, the barking of a dog, speech, and mechanical sounds, for example of a saw or a file. A wild American rosebreasted grosbeak (see "Bird Lore" Vol. III., October, 1901) in a walnut-tree was heard to speak as plainly as any parrot. Bullfinches are taught to whistle tunes; canaries and starlings are also known to speak. Jays, crows, and magpies can talk. The voice of the jay in speaking is melodious and lacks the peculiar twang of some parrots or starlings. The Indian minos (genus mainatus) is perhaps the aptest bird to learn to imitate different sounds.

Mr. Scott, by rearing wild birds in cages, finds that some robins sing peculiar songs apparently of their own invention. Wood thrushes have songs very abnormal but scarcely invented or original. Cat-birds mimic the songs of other birds. A yellow breasted chat mimicked the postman's whistle so well as to deceive its master. A red-winged black bird imitates the crowing of a bantam. A blue jay sings like a cardinal, a European jay imitates the talk of a cockatoo—"Pretty Polly, &c." Stranger still is the case given of a duck reared by turkeys, which imitates their call with its duck voice and scorns the company of other ducks on the farm.

Messrs. Behrend and Zimmermann, Berlin, have increased the output or value of a steam engine 40 per cent. for the same amount of fuel, by combining it with a sulphurous acid engine. One is installed at the Laboratory of the Royal Polytechnic School, Berlin.

M. Pellot, in a note to the Académie des Sciences, Paris, on the Menabea (Venenata, a plant of Madagascar furnishing the poison for judicial ordeals or proofs, mentions that a little piece of the root can kill a man.

Mr. Thomas Clayton, London, has devised a means of preventing the spontaneous combustion of coal in ships by injecting sulphur dioxide gas into the hold, and battening down the hatches. The gas extinguishes a flame or red-hot burning body.

The Pioneer Fire Company of Cherryvale, Kansas, U. S., employ a fire alarm whistle blown by gas. It is mounted on a high tubular pole, and is blown by natural gas from a local gas company. In this town natural gas is used for heating, lighting, zinc smelting, &c. One well in the district delivers 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day.

Professor Charles Wilson, in a paper to the Royal Society, estimates the temperature of the sun at 6,200° Centigrade (over 11,000° Fahrenheit). Probably the mean temperature of the sun's body (allowing for absorption of rays by our atmosphere) is 6,000° C.

The success of the steam turbine in the "King Edward" has given an impetus in America and England to steam yachts propelled by turbines, which make less vibration than ordinary engines, and are, therefore, more comfortable, while giving a higher speed. The next step will doubtless be the construction of a large ocean-going steamer propelled by turbines.

California has the longest line for transmitting power by electricity in the world. The power is developed from waterfalls in the Sierra Nevada, and sent by wire to San Francisco, a distance of 220 miles. There are intermediate stations, and the work was carried out by the Bay Counties Power Company and the Standard Electric Company.

It is reported that Mr. Donald Murray obtained a speed of telegraphing with his long distance page printing telegraph of 120 words a minute on the wire between London and Glasgow. He is going to Vienna to try the printer on the Austrian lines.

The Society of Arts offer a gold medal, or prize of £20, under the Shaw Trust, for a new means of reducing risk to life, limb, or health in any industry. Descriptions of the invention must be sent to the Society, Adelphi, W. C., by May 1.

The Marconi school of wireless telegraphy is at Frinton-on-Sea in Essex, and consists of two small villas with a mast 65 feet high in the garden between. The object is to train pupils to take entire charge of an installation, and keep it in working order. Messages are sent to and from the North Foreland Station, the La Panne Station in Belgium, &c. The apparatus is made at the Chelmsford Works, 20 miles distant. Pupils live in the villas, and when trained are sent abroad.

In a paper read before the Medical Society of London, Dr. John Anderson deals with the remote effects of tropical life on Europeans. Dr. Anderson is lecturer on tropical medicine at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and points out that in hot countries, for example India, the temperature of the body is higher, the respiration slower, the capacity of the chest for air is higher, so that the relative proportion of blood and air in the lungs is altered. The tone of the nervous system is also depressed. When a man, after long residence in India, returns to Europe, he is less adaptable to the second change of climate.

Malaria and its consequences are very detrimental to the health of Europeans in hot countries. Among the consequences are albumenuria and neuralgia. Serious conditions of the nervous system also result from sun or heat strokes, for example, epilepsy, blindness, deafness, and even dementia. In milder cases the patient cannot bear prolonged mental effort and heated, stuffy rooms causes headache, insomnia irregularity of the hearts action, depression or irritability of temper. Such symptoms often disappear with cool temperature, avoidance of exposure to the sun or of alcohol and excitement. Anemia with enlargement of speen is another conseqeusnce of residence in the tropics. Chronic hypertrophy of the spleen is an effect of malaria. Many diseases, for example typhoid, are complicated by malaria. Abscess of the liver is also a remote effect of Indian life, not easy to diagnose or discover. Chronic dysentery is another after effect of long tropical residence. Mediterranean fever ascribed to a microbe (the micrococcus melitensis), is not deadly, or associated with malaria or typhoid though in its earlier stages may be mistaken for these. Dr. Anderson's lecture, while suggestive, shows how much medical men have yet to learn with regard to tropical maladies.

In a paper to the Académie des Sciences, Paris, M. Nordmann gives results of experiments to show that the sun does not emit appreciable Hertzian waves, or if he does they are absorbed in the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere.

M. Landerer draws attention to electrical currents set up in a land wire by thunderstorms in Tortosa, Spain. The wire was isolated from neighbouring telegraph lines, and a reflecting galvanometer in circuit showed the electrical disturbance. The effect has been observed when the storm was 100 miles distant.

People of a materialistic frame of mind to whom man is but a machine, physiology but a higher kind of chimistry, and psychology but the physiology of nervous tissue—a subject subtle only because the tissue is unstable—are apt to put on one side all that cannot be weighed and measurad as not only inexplicable or, as some would say, unthinkable, but as quite beyond the range of reasonable discussion. It is a simple conception of the universe, and to many it appears to be satisfying. Let us however, recommend such materialists, when they want a change of scene, to attend a meeting of the Society for psychical Research. There they will find people quite as convinced as they are of their own sanity, and quite as content, as they can possibly be with the correctness of their own interpretation of things asserting the most astounding propositions without turning a hair. To those who are so self-centred as to think that their is something cracky about all who do not see as they do it is a wholesome awakening to find good solid comfortable and respectable people believing in telepathy as a thing indisputable, and holding that man, as we see him engaged in his various more or less ignoble pursuits, in the city and elsewhere, is but the incarnation of one little bit of himself as he exists in an intangible and ethereal form. At the last meeting of the Psychical Research Society, Dr. Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., said that he did not hold that the whole of any one of us was incarnated in their terrestrial bodies; certainly not in childhood; more, but perhaps not so very much more, in adult life. What was manifested was only a definite portion of a much larger whole. What the rest was doing during the years spent here he did not know. Perhaps it was asleep, but probably, he said, it was not entirely asleep with men of genius, nor perhaps was it all completely inactive with people called mediums. Now to the modern materialist all this is absolute "rot." Yet Dr. Lodge is not exactly a man to pooh-pooh. Indeed, may not the immaterialists retort that this is a Christian country and that our very religion teaches us not to weigh and measure too exactly!

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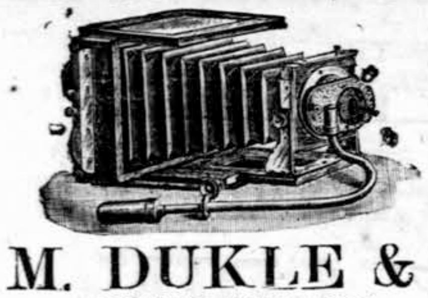

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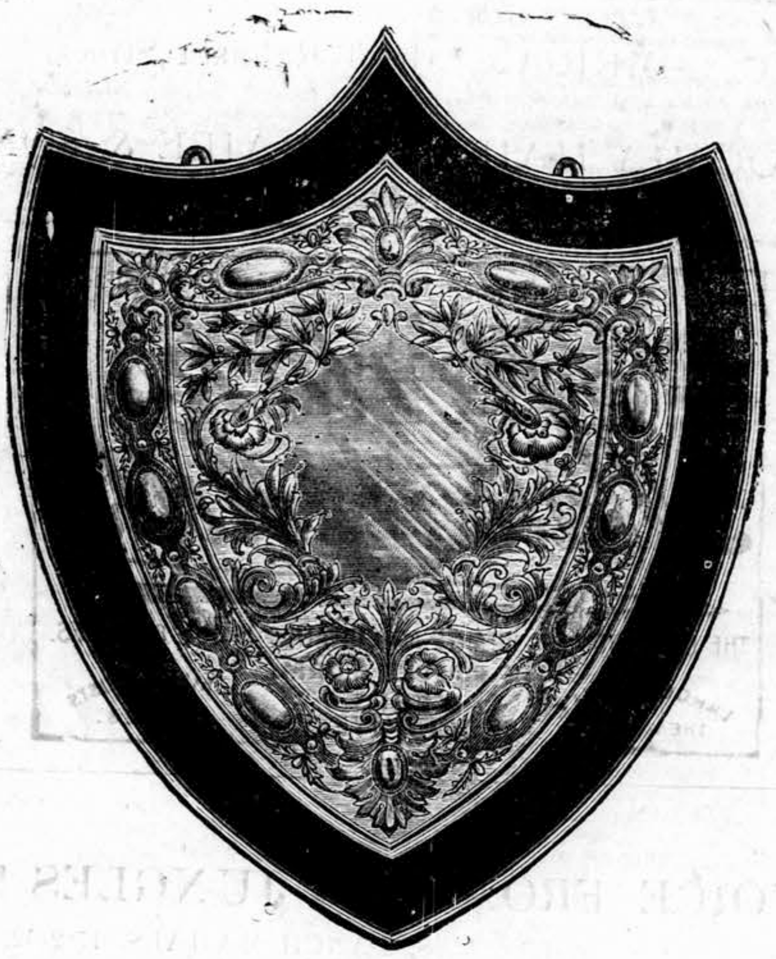
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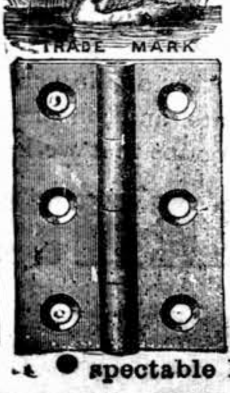

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade [illegible] Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press [illegible] Offices, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. [illegible] hill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. [illegible] Street London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM [illegible] & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street London, E.C.—P[illegible] GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de [illegible] CUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.